

# THE Hongkong Weekly Press

## AND China Overland Trade Report.

VOL. LVIII.]

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No. 16

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### BIRTHS.

On the 3rd October, at No. 6, Range Road, Shanghai, the wife of T. E. DUNN, Shanghai Tug and Lighter Co., of a son.

On the 7th October, at Chefoo, the wife of O. BUNESSE, I.C.P.O. Chefoo, of a daughter.

On the 7th October, at 121a, Bubbling Well Road, Shanghai, the wife of Dr. JOHN C. FERGUSON, of a son.

On the 10th October, at 19, Haskell Road, Shanghai, the wife of A. SOAGLIOTTI, I.M.C., of a daughter.

On the 11th October, at 40, Rue Longkian, Shanghai, the wife of J. HUIDEKOPER, of a daughter.

On the 13th October, at The Homestead, Peak, the wife of E. H. SHARP, of a son.

### MARRIAGES.

On the 7th October, at Shanghai Cathedral, by the Rev. H. C. Hodges, M.A., Rev. F. W. S. O'NEIL, M.A., of Belfast, to ANNIE, daughter of Rev. A. J. WILSON, B.A., Malone, Belfast.

On the 8th October, by the Rev. C. Hodges, M.A., at the Cathedral, Shanghai, Dr. W. A. YOUNG, of Mukden, to CLARA, second daughter of Rev. G. T. CANDLIN, of Tientsin.

On the 8th October, at Shanghai Cathedral, by the Rev. H. C. Hodges, M.A., Dr. W. A. YOUNG, of Mukden, to CLARA, second daughter of the Rev. G. T. CANDLIN, Tientsin.

On the 10th October, at Shanghai, at St. Joseph's Church, by Rev. Father Kennelly, and afterwards at the British Consulate by E. W. Mansfield, Esq., H.B.M.'s Consul-General, FRANCIS ELLIS, of Shanghai, to LILLIAN ADELAIDE CLOUGH, eldest daughter of the late BENJAMIN PEEL CLOUGH, of Shanghai.

### DEATHS.

On the 3rd October, at the Victoria Nursing Home, Shanghai, JOSEPHINE CAROLINE (CARRIE), 3rd daughter of the late J. MCCARTHY, of Shanghai, aged 27 years.

On the 6th October, at No. 2, Sunzkiang Road, Shanghai, JOHN, youngest son of HARRY and ELIZABETH MACFARLAN DE GRAY, aged 9 months and 26 days.

On the 7th October, at the Victoria Nursing Home, Shanghai, PATRICK DONNELLY, of the Shanghai Municipal Police, aged 25 years.

On the 9th October, at the Victoria Nursing Home, Shanghai, MARY, wife of Captain W. HUNTER, of the China Navigation Co., aged 30 years.

### Hongkong Weekly Press

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LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

### ARRIVAL OF MAIL.

The German mail of the 15th ult. arrived per N.D.L. steamer *Preussen* on the 14th inst. (19 days); and the French mail of the 18th ult. is due to-day, the 19th inst. per M.M. steamer *Yarra* (31 days).

### EPITOME OF THE WEEK.

Vice-Admiral Sir Gerard Noel succeeds Admiral Sir Cyprian Bridge on the China Station.

The Russian war ships *Czadewitch* and *Bayan* arrived at Port Said last week en route to China.

It is now settled that H. E. Sir Henry A. Blake leave Hongkong for Colombo on the 21st prox by the P. & O. s.s. *Malta*.

At Shanghai, on the 15th inst., Hongkong beat Shanghai at cricket by an innings and 23 runs. On Friday Hongkong won the lawn tennis doubles, (3-1) and on Saturday the singles (3-0).

H. M. cruiser *Europa* and a battleship from the Mediterranean are to be sent out to join the British China squadron. The Italian cruiser *Puglia*, now at San Francisco, has been ordered to strengthen the Italian squadron in China.

The estimated revenue of the Straits Settlements for 1904 is \$11,928,742. The total trade of 1902 was \$353,000,000. The credit balance in the Fed-rated Malay States in December next is estimated at \$16,000,000.

The M. M. steamer *Annam*, with H.E. Sir Frank Swettenham on board, homeward bound on leave, sailed from Singapore on the 12th inst., but ran ashore when only six miles out. She was floated off undamaged, however, and proceeded to Penang.

It is reported that in consequence of action taken by the British Representative the opening of Wiju will be abandoned in favour of that of Yong-ampho, and that the latter step will be taken very shortly. The *Jiji Shimpō* publishes this news, which may be believed when Yong-ampho is open.

During the period between the departure from the Colony on the 21st prox. of H.E. Sir Henry A. Blake, G.C.M.G., and the taking up of office by his successor, our new Governor, Major Sir Matthew Nathan, C.M.G., the Government will be administered by the Hon. F. H. May, C.M.G., Colonial Secretary.

Admiral Bridge left Singapore on the *Alacrity* on the 9th inst., eastward bound. It was presumed that he was going to meet Admiral Beaumont on the *Royal Arthur* from Australia. Admiral Atkinson-Willes from the East India station was expected on the *Hyacinth*, which was accompanied by the *Pomona* and *Fox*.

The Rev. H. C. Hodges, M.A., Chaplain of a Holy Trinity Cathedral, Shanghai died on the 16th inst. A post mortem examination has been ordered.

According to the *P. & T. Times* the present strength of the Russian forces in Manchuria is estimated on good authority as:—30,000 infantry; 15,000 cavalry; 5,000 gunners and 18 batteries of artillery. Since August there have been 110,000 troops between Port Arthur and the Amur, and as we learnt by recent telegrams 200,000 were waiting on the borders of Manchuria for final orders. The troops in Port Arthur and Talienwan are estimated at 90,000.

The Tokyo correspondent of the *N.-C. Daily News* sent the two following despatches to that paper:—"Tokyo, 9th October.—M. Pavloff, replying to Corea's proposal to open Wiju and close Yong-Ampho, has objected to the entire absence of trade prospects at Wiju as compared with Phyongyang, while further, the unsettled state of Manchuria rendered the opening of Wiju dangerous." "Tokyo, 10th October.—It is generally asserted, but as yet unofficially confirmed, that Japan has obtained a concession for the Seoul-Kaiseng section of the Seoul-Wiju railway, and also for the Masampo branch."

Senior Constabulary Inspector Hermann, of Cagayan, Mindanao, P. I., with Supply Officer Johnson, on the 6th inst., pirated the 37-ton steamer *Victoria*, taking three native soldiers, and forced the captain to put out to sea. The *Victoria* then halted a coasting steamer, filed her bunkers, and landed a party on the coast at night to search for wood and water; one soldier escaped and gave the alarm. Both the officers concerned were short of Government funds, aggregating \$6,000. The *Victoria* returned to Mindanao at midnight on the 9th inst., both boat and crew being intact. The captain states that the pirates intended to go to the Cagayan Islands, in the Sulu Sea, after loading wood and water. But the crew contrived to change the *Victoria's* course and ran her aground at Bayanan, on the eastern coast of Negros, then telling the pirates that it would require several days to repair the ship. The pirates thereupon loaded a native boat with supplies, arms, and money, and headed for the west coast of Negros, intending to penetrate the mountains. The captain refloated the *Victoria* and returned to Mindanao. Meanwhile Admiral Stirling sent his son, Flag-Lieutenant Stirling, in command of a gunboat fleet of 8 to search the seas; but a Filipino crew of six men, navigating a boat in the direction of the Cagayanes, fell in with and attacked the pirates off the Negros coast at night, immediately killing Johnson and wounding Hermann and a deserter Fuentes [P], who was accompanying them. Hermann, fought savagely and killed four of the Filipinos in a hand-to-hand struggle in the small boat. The two remaining Filipinos, covered with blood, were thrown overboard. Hermann stopped the blood from his wound and sailed for the shore, abandoned the boat, and escaped to the mountains. On the 10th inst., the Constabulary patrol recovered the boat, containing a rifle, some revolvers, a portion of the missing money, and found also Johnson's body, surrounded by those of the dead sailors, and close by Fuentes, still alive. It is expected that Hermann will be captured promptly unless he joins some party of *ladrones*.



## RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

(Daily Press, 12th October.)

Rumours of a declaration of war between Japan and Russia were prevalent in the Colony on Saturday, but there was no foundation for them evidenced in telegrams. The *Daily Mail* story of Russia's suggested partition of Corea, and Japan's refusal of the offer has been contradicted by the Japanese Minister in London, Baron HAYASHI. The *North-China Daily News* publishes a telegram from Tokyo which states that "present appearances indicate the transfer of the negotiations between Russia and Japan to Tokyo, Baron ROSEN, the Russian Minister, having been given plenary powers." This perhaps is the result of Baron ROSEN's visit to Port Arthur and his conference with Admiral ALEXIEFF, as it was obvious that Baron ROSEN was not likely to have gone to Port Arthur at the present grave crisis except for very important reasons. What the result of the conference may be it is impossible even to hazard a guess. Admiral ALEXIEFF holding the views described in the letter of our Port Arthur correspondent, which we published in our issue of Saturday, it is useless to expect that a very conciliatory line of conduct can have been suggested by him to his country's representative at Tokyo. Nor is there much suggestion of concession on the side of Japan, where it is well known that it is far more than the question of Manchuria's future which is concerned. Yet even with regard to Manchuria alone, an influential portion of the Japanese Press still speaks as if the loss of the province to China were not an accomplished fact. For instance, the *Japan Times*, a journal, it is true, which is accused of jingoism by some of its Anglo-Japanese contemporaries, wrote at the end of last month:—"The time has arrived when China's attitude on the subject is a matter of but secondary importance, it being incumbent upon this country to deal with the question solely from the point of view of what it owes to itself and to civilisation. It does not make any material difference to Japan whether or not China agrees to her own dismemberment, and it is, therefore, for her own sake, rather than for the sake of this country, that we are glad to learn that she seems now to be disposed to stand up for her rights and dignity." What proof the *Japan Times* has of China's disposition to stand up for her rights and dignity we do not know; it must take a very keen eye to see it. As a matter of fact, it is no longer a question of preserving Manchuria to China, but a much larger one of Russia's absolute predominance in North-eastern Asia. That the responsible Japanese statesmen see this there can be no doubt. It is little to be wondered at, therefore, that they should consider the present state of affairs so long and so carefully.

(Daily Press, 16th October.)

The *North-China Daily News* of the 12th instant published the following startling telegram dated Chefoo, 10th October.—"The Japanese have occupied Masampo. War will be officially declared noon to-morrow (Sunday)." This telegram was from "a correspondent," but the Kobe representative of the same journal sent the following despatch, which might have seemed to lend colour to the report:—"Kobe, 11th October.—It is not known here where the Japanese Standing Squadron now is, but it is believed it left Sasebo yesterday for Hakata Bay. To-day's Tokyo report states that negotiations are not pro-

ceeding quite satisfactorily. There has been no meeting since Friday. Baron ROSEN is awaiting instructions from "Viceroy ALEXIEFF." However, there was no official declaration of war last Sunday, and we are left more or less in the dark as to what is happening. Our Shanghai morning contemporary gives a summary from the most recent Japanese papers to hand, which, as we have not yet received more than a few of these, we take leave to reproduce, in abbreviated form:—

"That the atmosphere should be charged with rumour is a natural consequence of the negotiations now proceeding, but apart from the rumours there are also substantial facts to record, which have a sufficiently threatening aspect. The Japanese standing squadron first put into Masampo, the port now said to have been occupied, about ten days ago, and, according to the *Asahi*, it only just forestalled a Russian squadron of twelve vessels, which left Vladivostock, intending to anchor in this harbour, as there is no anchorage for additional vessels at Port Arthur. Masampo is a small place, but with a good harbour just south of Fusan, and is therefore a convenient centre from which to command the channel between Corea and Japan. Some of the vessels left Masampo on the 5th instant, but nearly the whole Japanese fleet was mobilised at ports on the Japan sea coast from Maizuru, south to Sasebo. Excitement in Japan has undoubtedly been worked up to fever-pitch by the statement, fairly well authenticated, that the Russians are constructing forts at Yong-ampho. According to the *Kobe Chronicle*, it is now stated that they are building a fort of over twenty metres in diameter on the summit of Yong-am hill. No guns are yet mounted, but there are three guns on the hill waiting to get into position. The crest of the hill to the east is also being levelled up probably for the construction of forts. There are on the spot about forty soldiers in uniform, including a number of officers. It is reported that there are two 20 c.m. and one or two 10 c.m. guns on the hill. Another report which comes from Port Arthur to Nagasaki, is that the Russian authorities there are now excluding Japanese from the naval offices and other quarters. The *Asahi* has a statement that the Japanese and British employees on the Nagasaki branch of the Chinese Eastern Railway have been dismissed."

Much of this is rumour; but, as the *Daily News* says, there are also substantial facts. The Japanese Government, however, is at great pains to reassure Europe that there has been much exaggeration. The Japanese Minister in London, indeed, as REUTER'S message of the 13th instant reports, has received an official telegram from Tokyo indicating that there is no need whatever for alarm. This we hope is true. But the constant reiteration of war rumours from various sources is bound to be disquieting.

The *P. and T. Times* learns "on authority there can be no disputing" that the supposed epidemic of cholera which has been raging at Peitang for the last six weeks or more, is to a great extent if not entirely bubonic plague. The disease spread to Peitang from Newchwang, conveyed either by fishing or small trading vessels, or by Chinese fleeing from the northern port. But though the state of affairs at Peitang for the past two months has been truly alarming, the *P. and T. Times* says, thanks to watchful precautions of the local authorities at Taku, no case has been reported there or here. The deaths at Peitang are about 15 per diem and up to the 3rd inst. over 1,500 are said to have succumbed altogether, which is heavy mortality for a small place such as Peitang.

## THE BRITISH CHINA SQUADRON.

(Daily Press, 14th October.)

Straits papers last week informed their readers that the Admirals of the British squadrons on the China, Australia, and East India stations were all expected at Singapore near the end of that week. This conference has been expected for some time, the stated reason for it being the condition of affairs in the Far East. It is to be presumed that by this time the Admirals have met and compared their ideas. What these may be, generally speaking, it is impossible to guess; but there is one point at least upon which they must be agreed, since it arises from facts about which there is no discussion. That point is the upset of the balance of naval power in the Far East during the past two years. Great Britain had two years ago the most powerful and most numerous fleet; not long before that, she outnumbered any two fleets in Chinese waters; but now how does she stand? As is a well-known fact, Russia has been making enormous additions of late to her Pacific fleet, and is continuing to make more; Britain is not so doing, nor indeed has she been making any appreciable increase in her naval forces out here, so that now the relative positions of the British and Russian fleets are entirely altered. This statement is easily verified. We have on this station four battleships, the *Albion*, *Glory*, *Ocean*, and *Vengeance*, all of 12,950 tons. Russia has six battleships—the *Retvizan* of 12,700 tons, the *Peresviet* and *Pobieda*, both of 12,674 tons, the *Petropavlovsk*, *Poltava* and *Sevastopol*, all of 10,960—and is expecting a seventh, two more, the *Cesarevitch* 13,110 tons, and *Oslabya*, 12,674 tons, at once. All these battleships, in both squadrons, except the *Cesarevitch* (20 guns) and *Peresviet* and *Pobieda* (15 guns) have 16 guns. In the next class we have the armoured cruisers *Cressy*, 12,000 tons and 14 guns, and *Leviathan*, 14,100 tons and 18 guns; and the first class cruisers *Amphitrite*, 11,000 tons and 16 guns, and *Blenheim*, 9,000 tons and 12 guns. Russia has the armoured cruisers *Bayan*, 7,800 tons and 10 guns, *Gromoboi*, 12,336 tons and 20 guns, *Rossia*, 12,130 tons and 20 guns, and *Rurik*, 10,923 tons and 20 guns. Of the cruisers not included in the first class we have the *Eclipse* and *Talbot*, 5,600 tons and 11 guns, *Fearless*, 1,580 tons and 4 guns, *Sirius*, 3,600 tons and 8 guns, and *Thetis*, 3,400 tons and 8 guns. Russia has the *Askold*, 6,100 tons, *Bogatyr*, 6,750 tons, and *Varyag*, 6,500 tons, all with 12 6-in. and 12 3-in. guns; the *Boyarin*, 3,200 tons and 6 guns, and the *Diana* and *Pallada*, 6,630 tons and 8 guns. Between the smaller cruisers and corvettes, gunboats, gun-vessels, etc., it is hard to draw a line saying that this vessel is a formidable item and the other is not. But, taking the two fleets as stated above, and counting the *Oslabya* and *Bayan* as already part of the squadron, we get the figures as follows:—Britain, 4 battleships, 2 armoured and 2 first class cruisers, 5 other cruisers; Russia, 7 battleships, 4 armoured cruisers, 5 second and third class cruisers. Of other ships with the slightest pretences to war class, Britain has 31, while Russia's number is not ascertainable, there certainly being far more than the 13 named in the usual lists; if the actual figures could be obtained there would doubtless be found a much nearer approach to numerical equality.

It is impossible that the three British Admirals now down south are not seriously considering the position of affairs in Far Eastern waters, as described in the figures above. It is impossible, also, that they can derive satisfaction from it. It is true that



we are not contemplating war with Russia, and that Japan, with her great navy, is our ally. But the situation is nevertheless one calling for immediate attention. If Britain has decided to witness with equanimity Russia taking the leading place among foreign Powers in North China waters, then there is no hope that any effective policy can be carried out with regard to China north of the Yangtze region. Russia's ships will "talk," as much as have her troops have "talked" in Manchuria.

### MR. IRELAND ON HONGKONG.

(Daily Press, 15th October.)

Mr. ALLEYNE IRELAND's article on Hongkong in the London Times of the 14th September must be the strongest denunciation which has ever appeared at home of the Crown Colony system of government in Hongkong. Mr. IRELAND unfortunately writes with considerable bias on some points. It is very far from being just to say that it is "the worst of bad form" in the Hongkong Civil Service to be interested in one's work—it would be easy to point to many most conscientious officials here; and there seems to be at least a little exaggeration in the impeachment of the whole clerical service in government offices. But with regard to the general criticism of the administrative system, Mr. IRELAND's arguments are too solid to be passed over. The most honourable among civilians here can feel no reason to deny that, as the writer says, the prosperity of Hongkong has never depended on the efficiency of the Government; that Hongkong has been most unfortunate in the lack of a fixed policy on the part of those charged with controlling a large Chinese population; that the continual shifting of officials from one department to another and the constant evil of acting appointments lead to anything but efficiency; that the Government offices as buildings are absurdly inadequate; that the junior clerical service, in the hands of underpaid Chinese and Portuguese, is in urgent need of reform; and that there is an insufficiency of cadets in the Civil Service. There are other points on which a majority of those who have considered local administration impartially will endorse Mr. IRELAND's view. There is, for instance, the Naval Yard question, as to which the civil community of Hongkong has at least a right to complain that it has been treated with scant courtesy and consideration. Then there is the question of the administration of the Colony during the absence of the Governor. This now falls to the officer commanding the troops. Now Major-General GASCOIGNE was a popular administrator during the periods in which he was called upon to fill Sir HENRY BLAKE's place; but this should not blind our eyes to the inadvisability, as a general rule, of putting a military man, however capable in his own line, to take up the civil administration of so difficult a colony to rule as this is. Mr. IRELAND thinks that the proper official to administer the government in the Governor's absence is the Colonial Secretary. Here we agree with him, and we think that the majority of the civil community will agree that this is so, unless there is some particular reason (and it must be a very strong one) why the Colonial Secretary should not be allowed to act. The appointment of the head of the troops to govern the Colony in the Governor's absence is the *reductio ad absurdum* of the acting appointment system, which Mr. Ireland rightly fixes upon as one of the great evils of Hongkong.

The last suggestion which Mr. IRELAND makes, in his concluding paragraph, is rather striking. We do not know whether it is new; it is, at least, unfamiliar to us. He recommends the appointment, as servants of the Colonial Office, of two or three Inspectors of Colonies. The duties of such officials would be to visit in rotation all the Crown Colonies and those of similar type, like British Guiana and Jamaica, and to investigate the work of the local officials. The men most suitable for the work of colonial inspectors would be those who had shown marked ability as colonial secretaries in the Crown Colonies and in other parts of our tropical empire. At present the Colonial Office, as the writer points out, has to conduct its enquiries into the government of Crown Colonies at too great a distance from the spot, and through men who have no knowledge of local conditions. The suggestion is well worthy of consideration. We must wish that Mr. IRELAND had not marred his criticism of Hongkong's administrative system, in which it must be admitted that there is very much which calls for criticism, by allowing his bias too full play.

### CRIME IN HONGKONG.

(Daily Press, 13th October.)

It may not be uninteresting, at a time when the question is very prominently in the minds of Hongkong residents whether ineffective treatment of criminals and bad characters in this Colony may not be contributing largely to the excessive amount of petty theft, robbery with violence, etc., now prevailing here, to look back to the earlier days of Hongkong and see what was thought then. In 1872 a Police Commission sat in the Colony and produced a report which dealt largely with the matter of punishment of criminals. A few extracts from this report, which met with general approval among the leading residents at the time, may be made. First, as to flogging, the Commission says:—

"It is in its deterrent aspect that the Commission regard our system of punishment as altogether failing. A sentiment of humanity, very much misplaced when we come to deal with a race that misunderstands it, and regards it as a sign of weakness, has always stood in the way of free infliction of the penalty which the Chinaman particularly dreads, that of the lash. Its inexorable application to one class of offences exceedingly common in former years, that of wrenching ornaments from women's ears, has caused that crime to disappear almost entirely from the criminal calendar, and highway robberies with violence have undergone marked diminution from the same cause. The Commission can see no reason why this useful mode of punishment should not be extended indefinitely, and they do not hesitate to recommend that power should be entrusted to the hands of the presiding judge at any Criminal Sessions to order a flogging in any case of felony which, in his opinion, disclosed circumstances to deserve it, in addition to the punishment already imposed by law. Experience shows no reason to fear that such a power would be abused, while, even if sparingly exercised, the fact of its existence could not but have a salutary deterrent effect."

As to branding and deportation, the report contains the following passages:—

"Many difficulties exist in the way of a ready identification of thieves who have been already convicted. It not infrequently happens that a few desperate

characters, whose education in villainy has received the completion given by one or more terms of incarceration, come out of gaol and terrorise the Colony for a long time before they are again captured. It also happens that men who have been discharged from imprisonment for some heavy offence leave the Colony, only to return when the fluctuations to which the police force is subject have rendered their recognition altogether improbable. Were such men as these conspicuously marked, they would doubtless be compelled to seek their livelihood elsewhere, or their career of evil would be cut short here. The Commission think that the beneficial nature of the scheme of branding, which was devised and carried out by Sir RICHARD GRAVES MACDONNELL, was unquestionable, and that to its abandonment may, in some degree, be traced the outburst of violent crimes which agitated the Colony in the summer and autumn of 1871."

And again:—

"Of course branding should be resorted to only in the cases of those men whose career or the nature of whose crime makes it evident that no reasonable hope of their reformation can be entertained. It must not be supposed, however, that the effect of fixing a stigma of the kind would be the same here as in England. Within the Colony it might, and in all probability would, deprive the branded man of the chance of honest employment. But there seems no good reason to suppose that it would have much weight of any kind on the mainland, except to arouse sympathy with the sufferer from the punishment of the foreigner. There are only too many, at any time, within the walls of the gaol, to whom, the Commission believe, it is idle to offer any *locus penitentiae*. For the most part, such are migratory strangers, whose only tie to this or any place is the opportunity to plunder. It is not to our laws or mismanagement that these ruffians owe their criminal education. Many of them before they come here are too deeply stained with crime, and it seems, to say the least of it, somewhat hard that the honest industry and enterprise of the Colony should, in deference to an overstrained sentiment, be heavily burdened to keep up enormous police and gaol establishments, to look after and provide board and lodging for immigrants of this description, when a little more judicious severity might afford reasonable means of getting rid of them altogether. Branding would, without doubt, greatly assist this desirable object."

We do not quote these passages because they have our unqualified approval, but as being a strong and consistent statement of the case as it appeared to a public commission appointed by the Hongkong Government more than thirty years ago. We note by the way that a few years later, in 1878, the Daily Press, discussing the subject of punishment of criminals in connection with the great public meeting on the 7th of October of that year, said:—"Hongkong ought not to be made the prison-house of South China. Such, however, it must inevitably become unless steps be taken to keep the Colony free from the habitual criminals from Kwangtung, instead of by tender treatment and by good board and lodging, practically holding out to them an invitation to pay the island periodical visits for purposes of plunder. It is not our province to reform the criminals of South China, and the task is utterly beyond our powers." There is not a word in the above which requires to be



changed in applying the passage to the present state of affairs; and, moreover, Victoria Ghol is more scandalously overcrowded than ever it was.

### RATS.

(Daily Press, 10th October.)

"Rats" do not perhaps seem to furnish a particularly interesting subject of discussion; but all who read the account of the proceedings at the Sanitary Board meeting on Thursday must agree with the Principal Civil Medical Officer that the rat problem is a very serious one to this Colony. Though there are a few authorities who do not attach the foremost place to the connection between rat and human plague as chief means of plague-infection from house to house among human beings in time of epidemic, yet there is such a general consensus of opinion on the other side, supported locally by the great bulk of evidence acquired during Hongkong epidemics, that we are obliged to consider the question of destruction of rats as a vital factor in the fight against plague. After a review of the situation at the beginning of the present year it was decided that during epidemic times it is not advisable to stop up rat-runs in infected houses nor treat them with carbolic acid, because to do so drives the rats into houses not previously infected and so spreads the disease. Now, however, as Dr. ATKINSON observed on Thursday, the epidemic is over, and it is necessary to take steps to rid houses of rats as effectually as possible. There is a difference to be observed in times of epidemic and others. While the disease is raging and infected rats are being constantly discovered, it is the reverse of wise to drive the contaminating influence from a stricken house to its healthy neighbour; moreover, the discovery of an infected rat in a house leads to the disinfection of that house, to the great inconvenience of the inmates, who therefore do their best to get rid surreptitiously of bodies of rats and conceal the fact of their presence from the professional rat-catchers, etc., for fear of having a sanitary descent upon their dwelling-place. When plague is practically non-existent, on the other hand, there is no reason why the sanitary authorities should not do as much as they can to stop rat-holes and employ disinfectants, while the inhabitants of houses have no cause for concealing the presence of rats if it does not involve trouble to them. The present method, as described by Dr. ATKINSON, during the off-season, is to offer disinfection to tenants when an infected rat is found or to offer them disinfectants to use themselves. This method, which met with the approval of Mr. FUNG WA CHUN, and, in a modified way, of his Chinese colleague on the Board, recommends itself as most sensible and practical. It is desirable to make sanitary precautions as little burdensome to the mass of inhabitants as possible, compatibly with public health.

Dr. ATKINSON observed that winter is the time to attack the rat, and suggested that, in every house where a plague-infected specimen is found, the rat-runs should be filled in by the inspector, and the occupiers should be given a week, for cleansing the premises, the disinfectants being supplied by the Board; in default of the occupiers doing their duty, the Board should take the cleansing in hand. He also proposed that a recommendation be made to the Government to ask the Bacteriologist to prepare a quantity of rat-infecting bacillus, such as was used with success in London when a certain portion of the Strand was being pulled down and the rats became so daring

that (according to Dr. BARNETT's account) they invaded the Gaiety Theatre bar, frightened the barmaids, and ate the food left on the counters. Mr. HEWETT's query whether the bodies of dead rats lying about would cause any nuisance was answered practically in the negative, and the Board then proceeded to pass the motion advising the Government to employ these two methods of disinfection and of rat-infection during the coming winter. The Hon. W. CHATHAM justly observed that, with so much conceded to them, the people ought to meet the Government and render further action unnecessary. Certainly the authorities are showing all possible consideration for the feelings of the people, and the Chinese members of the Board have expressed their approval of the proposed plan of campaign. May we express the hope that the latter will use their influence to persuade their poorer fellow-countrymen, who are chiefly affected by these sanitary proceedings, to receive the Government's advances in the proper spirit? The leading Chinese have now a great opportunity.

### THE MINDANAO PIRACY.

(Daily Press, 12th October.)

Few more remarkable tales of piracy at the present day have been heard than that of which we published the first details known here in our Manila telegram on Saturday. Manila papers arriving later on that day brought ample confirmation and in our telegraphic column this morning we give another chapter of the romance. The whole affair began, it seems, from a systematic falsification of accounts, of a nature unfortunately very prevalent among the inferior class of United States officials in the Philippines. Placed in a position of responsibility a supply officer in the Constabulary in Mindanao lived at an extremely aragant rate, and drew the money to meet his heavy expenses from the funds passing through his hands. Suspicion was aroused and the matter was being investigated quietly, when the culprit, feeling his position no longer safe, joined forces with another constabulary officer at Misamis, Mindanao, who had also been living in the same style, and broke open the office safe, secured \$5,000 or \$6,000, forced three natives (the Manila Cablenews says eighteen) of the Constabulary to accompany them, proceeded to the beach and seized the launch or small steamer *Victoria*. Over-awing the native captain and crew they steamed off, intending (according to the account of the captain, who is now back in Mindanao) to proceed to the Cagayan Islands, lying in the Sulu Sea, between Negros and Palawan. First, however, they held up a casting steamer, and filled the *Victoria*'s bunkers with coal from her, and further took on board supplies of wood and water, landing on the Mindanao coast by night. While so doing they were unable to prevent one of the native policemen from escaping, and it was he who first gave the alarm, getting back to Misamis—apparently in the boarded craft—and immediately reporting the affair. The pirates, having finished their preparations, gave orders to head the *Victoria* for the Cagayanes, but being ignorant of seamanship allowed the crew to run the steamer ashore on the eastern coast of Negros; and when they were informed that it would take several days to repair the *Victoria*, they determined to leave her, so transferred their supplies, arms, and stolen money to a native boat and started for the other side of Negros island. The *Victoria*, which was not really injured was

able to get off and to return to Mindanao at midnight on the 9th instant. A fleet of gunboats is out in search of the desperadoes and a strong force of Constabulary has proceeded to Negros, prepared for a long hunt after them. In the meantime the Manila papers have been speculating whether the runaways will go in for piracy by sea, or make for Borneo and join the head-hunters. There is, however, no indication of their having gone to Borneo or indeed of having gone any further than Negros, where they have at least the mountainous interior at their disposal for a time, provided the natives do not molest them. The story is a curiously romantic one, as far as it has gone. Its ending may be very prosaic.

### ANGLO-JAPANESE RELATIONS.

[FROM OUR PORT ARTHUR CORRESPONDENT.]

Port Arthur, 17th (30th) September.

The *St. Petersburgskiya Vedomosti* (No. 225, August 19) has the following interesting article entitled "A Diplomatist on Russo-Japanese Relations":—

"The Austrian and German Press has been recently publishing some interesting information about the Far East and about the present relations between Russia and Japan. The Austrian Press says that if Russia concentrates all her attention on the Far East she will not be able to bestow the necessary attention on the course of events in the Near East. Many organs of the Press point out malevolently that Russia would wish to assist Macedonia, were it not for the fact that, as her hands are tied in Manchuria, dangerous aggressive policy would be of no advantage to her at the present time. This only shows what has long been apparent to acute observers in Russia, that the European Press outside Russia does not clearly understand the problems and the programme of Russian diplomacy. A Russian squadron sails for Turkish waters and, lo! the Austrian and German Press makes out that Russia has arranged matters with Japan, that after all General Kuropatkin concluded a convention of some kind when he was in Tokyo, and that Russia has henceforth her hands free to deal with the Balkan question as best suits her. So the newspapers go on, but perhaps the following remarks on the present situation in the Far East by an European diplomatist who spent some twenty years in Japan may be found more interesting:—

#### THE DIPLOMATIST'S OPINION.

"I cannot join," he says, "in the optimistic opinion which totally excludes the possibility of war between Japan and Russia. On the other hand, I hold this opinion, that the slightest attempt of the Russians to strengthen their position in Corea will meet with opposition on the side of the Japanese and will lead to war. The present state of mind of the Japanese is extremely warlike, and the Japanese are firmly persuaded that in the event of war with Russia they will be victorious. In Government circles there are men, among whom may be included Marquis Ito, who are clearly opposed to a war with Russia, which war would, they foresee, mean a crushing defeat for them. But the great bulk of the people and of the Members of Parliament are animated by Chauvinistic feelings, so that if the situation becomes really critical this popular jingoism will carry all before it. You must reckon, you know, with the character of the Japanese. The Japanese is naturally an optimist. Every Japanese thinks that if he takes a ticket in a lottery he must, as a matter of fact, carry off the big prize. Exactly in the same way every Japanese thinks that in case of war, no matter with whom it was waged, Japan would undoubtedly come off victorious.

#### JAPAN AND COREA.

"You ask me why Japan attaches such importance to Corea. I will tell you. The Japanese regard the independence of Corea as vitally bound up with their economic relations with that country. Corea is in fact indispensable to Japan, at least the Japanese think so; but I myself am of opinion that even if Corea fell into the hands of Russia, the Japanese would derive as much benefit from it as they do now. Another



reason why Japan regards Corea as of so much importance to her is because she finds it impossible to feed her 42 million inhabitants. For Japan ison the whole a poor, unfertile country, and if you saw, for example, the attention they have to pay there to their crops you would at once realise the economic needs of this people. They tend each individual plant, and have to struggle with a rocky soil. But in Corea the soil is good, and at the present moment hundreds, thousands, millions of Japanese live in Corea or on Corea.

#### JAPAN'S FEARS.

"But the Japanese fear that if Russia takes possession of Corea, they will be gradually displaced from that country. I believe that these fears are groundless. Take, for instance, the case of Vladivostok. There we have only got about half a score of Russian merchants altogether, the rest are German or Chinese. The personal servants and the small shopkeepers are for the most part Japanese, and they are getting on excellently in Vladivostok. As a matter of fact, Russia has not enough people at her own disposal to populate her enormous empire. But in Japan this is not credited, and any step which Russia takes towards the occupation of Corea will be regarded by the Japanese as a *casus belli*.

#### ADMIRAL ALEXIEFF.

"What will be the upshot of it all I cannot say, but I shall give you the opinion of the newly appointed Viceroy, Admiral Alexieff, a man who belongs to that school of Russian officers which makes of each officer a diplomatist, and who is one of the ablest men I ever knew. In a conversation I once had with him he spoke to me as follows:—

#### WHAT RUSSIA WILL DO.

"In the event of a war with Japan, the Russians will adopt a Scythian plan of campaign: they will retreat, it will be impossible to find them. The Japanese transports will then land some 200,000 men in Corea, and the maintenance of such an army there will mean financial ruin for Japan. The Russian fleet, which the Japanese assert that they can send to the bottom of the sea at any moment, will retire to Port Arthur and the Russian ships will content themselves with preventing provisions from being conveyed from Japan to the Japanese army in Corea, for, of course, such an army can only be provisioned by sea-borne stores. And after a while, when the Japanese are tired and are overcome by the climate (for, as you know, the winter in Corea lasts for eight months in the year and the summer for only four months), then the Russians will make their appearance and will be victorious more quickly than they think. The Japanese army will be defeated, nay, more, it will be wiped out."

#### MORE ABOUT JAPAN.

"I must say," continued the diplomatist, "that I agree with these views of the Admiral. The Japan of to-day is very different in its civilisation from the Old Japan. The Japanese is in the highest degree lying and deceitful, he is Chauvinist, and he hates the foreigner residing in his country with a hate which you do not find even in China. Add to this the bad financial condition of the country and the crushing nature of the taxes which do not give the Japanese an opportunity to breathe freely. The Japanese pay proportionally higher taxes than, for instance, the Frenchman or the citizen of any other country, and it all goes to keep up the army. Is it to be wondered at that the Japanese people want to make some use of this expensive army? Undoubtedly the bulk of the people want war. Although, from an Asiatic point of view, the Japanese army might be regarded as a model army, it cannot be compared for a moment with the army of an European Power. The Japanese will be beaten—that is the long and the short of it—and when they are beaten there will take place in Japan, in my opinion at least, such a massacre of the foreign inhabitants as history has not hitherto recorded. You have no idea how the Japanese hate the foreigners who are living in their midst, not only the Japanese people generally, but Japanese official circles.

"For instance, they are going to promulgate a special law, in virtue of which the European will be forbidden to acquire immovable property. They even desire to take away the immovable property. The Powers protested against this, but, it appears to me, in vain;

and the question will finally be brought before the Hague Tribunal.

#### ISOLATED JAPAN.

"The Japanese cannot expect help from any quarter. The English have so arranged the alliance that all the obligations are on the side of the Japanese and all the advantages on the side of the English. Nevertheless, the conclusion of this convention made a very painful impression on the English people living in Japan. I happened to be at a big dinner in the English Legation, given by the English Minister, Sir Claude MacDonald, on the occasion of the conclusion of this alliance. The Englishmen who were present at that dinner did not conceal their disapprobation of the step which their Government had taken in concluding an alliance with the Japanese, who took no pains to conceal their hatred of all Europeans. Add to this the fact that the worthy Minister knew nothing of the treaty until it had actually been concluded. All the preliminary negotiations had been carried on behind his back, and the treaty had been signed in London before he suspected what was going on. I remember one somewhat comic incident in this connection. One of my friends drew the attention of the British Minister in Tokyo to the fact that an Anglo-Japanese alliance was being arranged just as such an alliance was on the eve of being concluded, but Sir Claude MacDonald answered that his colleague was probably joking, as there was no basis whatever for this fable.

"I make a *resumé* of my views. A war between Russia and Japan is pretty certain to take place in the near future, as in the opinion of Russia, the possession of Corea and the command of the Gulf of Pechili are necessary for her establishment on the Pacific. Japan will fight, but she will be completely beaten. The result of her defeat will be an unparalleled massacre of the foreign residents in Japan." Such is the opinion of one who knows Japan well.

### THE CHINESE COMMUNITY AND H.E. THE GOVERNOR.

#### MEETING AT THE TUNG WA HOSPITAL.

At the Tung Wa Hospital, at 12 o'clock, noon, on the 10th inst., a meeting of the leading Chinese of the Colony, called by the Tung Wa committee, assembled to consider what steps the Chinese community should take in view of H.E. the Governor's approaching departure from Hongkong. Among those present were the Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, Messrs. Fung Wa Chun, Lau Chu Pak, Ho Fook, Leung Pui Chi, Yuen Lai Chuan, Kwo Kai Shan, S. W. Tso, Chau Sui Ki, Tang Li Chun, Tang Lau Kuk (Chairman of the Tung Wa committee), and many others.

Mr. TANG LAU KUK having proposed, and Mr. FUNG WA CHUN seconded, that the Hon. Dr. Ho Kai should take the chair.

The Hon. Dr. HO KAI addressed the meeting, drawing attention to H.E. Sir Henry Blake's career as Governor of Hongkong, and his approaching departure at the end of November for Ceylon. He asked whether those present preferred the idea of giving a banquet to His Excellency or of making a presentation to him. He pointed out that no present of intrinsic value could be accepted by him.

Mr. LAU CHU PAK said that Sir Henry Blake had always taken the greatest interest in Chinese affairs in Hongkong, and had been notable for the fairness of his treatment of the natives. According to Chinese ideas, he pointed out, if a Chinese official did but one good act to the people it was worthy of record. He proposed a banquet and a memorial.

Dr. HO KAI asked whether this memorial should take the form of a statue or something of the kind? A statue would take a long time; its erection might be decided upon later. But something ought to be done to-day. He suggested a banquet to His Excellency and a presentation to Lady Blake, of whose character he spoke in terms of great honour. If subscriptions should come in sufficiently, then a permanent memorial might be put up.

Mr. LAU CHU PAK thought that all three proposals should be considered at once.

Mr. HO FOOK said that a large committee should be appointed; and that, if the funds subscribed should allow, the Committee should decide whether to erect a statue of Sir Henry

Blake or to found a scholarship as a memento, at Queen's College or elsewhere.

Mr. LAU CHU PAK then proposed, and Mr. TANG LI CHUN seconded, that a banquet should be given to His Excellency; that a presentation should be made to Lady Blake; and that a memorial of some kind should be considered; and further, that a committee be appointed to look after all three.

Mr. FUNG WA CHUN moved an amendment that, while the banquet, presentation, and memorial should be under the direction of one committee, there should be two separate subscription lists, one for the banquet and the other for the presentation and memorial, since there might not be room at a public banquet for all who might like to subscribe, nevertheless, to the other list.

Mr. HO FOOK seconded, and the amendment was carried unanimously.

The meeting then proceeded to the election of a committee, the following being selected:—Hon. Dr. Ho Kai (Chairman), Hon. Wei Yuk (Vice-chairman), Messrs. Fung Wa Chun and Lau Chu Pak (hon. secretaries), and Ho Fook (hon. treasurer); the Chinese members of the Justices of the Peace and of the District Watchmen's committees; the permanent members of the Po Leung Kuk committee in 1902 and 1903; the first three members of the Tung Wa Hospital committee since its foundation, and all the members of this year's and last year's committees; Messrs. Wei On, S. W. Tso, Chan Ki Shan, Chan Lau Hui, and Chan Chun Tsun; with power to add to their numbers.

After a vote of thanks to the chairman had been passed the meeting terminated.

The Hon. Dr. Ho Kai was requested to approach the European community with a view to their taking part in the testimonies to H. E. the Governor.

### U.S. AND JAPANESE COMMERCIAL TREATIES WITH CHINA.

On the 8th inst. at Shanghai the commercial treaty between the United States and China was signed, the following being present at the Treaty Commission's offices:—Messrs. E. H. Conger, John Goodnow and John F. Keaman, United States Treaty Commissioners; their Excellencies Lü Hai-huan, and Sheng Hsuan-hai, Chinese Treaty Commissioners; Mr. E. T. Williams, Chinese Secretary of the Legation, Drs. Hykes and Barchet of the U.S. Consulate; Messrs. Yang and Liu, principal secretaries of the Commission; Mr. R. E. Bredon, Deputy Inspector of Customs, Mr. F. E. Taylor, Commissioner of Customs, and Dr. Ferguson, secretary to the Taotai. After the Treaty had been signed the Chinese Commissioners gave a tiffin to the U.S. and Japanese Commissioners. In the evening the United States Treaty Commissioners gave an official dinner at which the Consuls, the Chinese Commissioners, the Commanders of Warships in port and other officials were present. Orders from Washington state that the text of the Treaty is not to be published until it has been submitted to Congress. The Commissioners have sat almost continuously since the end of March. The *N. C. Daily News* points out that the United States and China had not concluded any international agreement since 1858.

The new Japanese Commercial Treaty with China was signed at Shanghai on the morning of the 9th inst. after the Commissioners had sat up at night. Several verbal corrections were required to be made, and this delayed the actual writing of the Treaty for some time. Messrs. Odakiri and Hioki signed for the Japanese Government and their Excellencies Lü Hai-huan and Sheng Hsuan-hai on behalf of the Chinese Government. Dr. J. C. Ferguson, the Taotai's Secretary, was present all through the sitting. The English version is not yet ready for publication. The anxiety of the Japanese to get the Treaty signed gave rise to the rumour amongst the Chinese officials that "war between Japan and Russia being imminent, the former Government had given instructions to its Commissioners to make every haste to complete the Treaty, so as to leave the hands of the Government free to devote its sole attention to the coming hostilities."

The text of the U.S. treaty will be found in another page.



## JOURNEYINGS IN THE NEW TERRITORY.

### A PINGSHAN MUD-BED.

It is remarkable to how many people in Hongkong the name of the New Territory conveys to this day only an idea of barren hill and snowing ravine. The impression is born of the general prospect of the Kowloon hills that confronts the eye as one gazes across the Harbour. But could the vision penetrate these forbidding yellow-scarred heights, it would find to its delectation valley after valley of greenest hue, vying with Ireland in verdancy and dotted with populous villages along the plain. Yet all this beauty is known to very few from our Colony. It is only for the occasional snipe-shooter or the pigeon-hunter that these smiling plains adorn themselves, and the eye of the sportsman is generally keener for the flight of a bird than for beauty in the landscape. In that case it may be matter for no regret that sport in the New Territory this season so far has not been quite up to the mark of former years; for the comparative absence of game perforce has compelled the sportsman to dwell more freely upon the loveliness of the countryside, and he cannot have failed to come away from it with mind-pictures of rippling green fields and young pine-hills that will linger in his memory ever afterwards as a pleasant thing. It is rather an anomaly that it is almost solely to the man who goes forth with his pockets full of cartridges and thoughts of slaying in his heart that all this beautiful region is not an unknown land, an unopened book. It is so. The hungry sportsman seeks secluded haunts, while the peaceful citizen revels in the excitements of *fan-tan* at Macao.

But if the waving rice-fields of the New Territory delight the beholder as the sunshine dances across the green and yellow grain, there are certain times when they possess nothing except terrors, and that is when night overtakes the wayfarer among their labyrinthine roads. Should he get off the beaten paths that lead from one village to another he may as well give himself up to chance whether or no he shall ever extricate himself from the maze. The paths through a paddy-plain are not remarkable for width; they run from a few inches to perhaps two feet broad, sometimes paved, more often not. At each side there is a ditch, and a slip of the foot lands the pedestrian into half-a-foot of mud and water. Even in daytime it behoves the walker to walk warily, for these paths are intersected here and there with cross-channels through which the irrigating streams run from one level to another, rendering the neighbouring portions of the paths soft and treacherous. Judge then what roads these are to traverse at night! There are numerous instances on record of benighted travellers becoming hopelessly involved in these solitudes. (On one occasion two well-known Scotsmen (who knew the district well, too,) found themselves in such a predicament, but with the irrepressibility of their race they are said to have sat down among the wet paddy and sung "Scots Wha Hae" and "The Old Hundred" alternately until daylight came to their relief. Then they found that they were only a few hundred yards from their own place.

A party that left Hongkong recently on a shooting trip to Deep Bay had a taste of the discomforts which can befall the unwary in these parts. "Deep" Bay is a misnomer, probably so-called for the same reason that the suburban dweller proudly dubs his semi-detached cottage "The Oaks" or "The Elms" when there is hardly a shrub within sight. It is about six miles broad at its widest and is impassable for launches at low water. That was the state of things here. The shooters landed at the head of the bay and shot down the east side, intending to pick up their launch some miles down, in the evening. But owing to a miscalculation of the tide, the launch remained fast on the mud and not the slightest prospect had we of getting off until the small hours of next morning. Here was a pretty kettle of fish! The "chow" basket had already been sadly depleted and there were two bottles of beer left. It was just getting dark. But it was highly important that one of our number should if possible get in communication with Hongkong that night,

and two of us at length decided to start for the nearest police station, Pingshan. We were armed with these two remaining bottles. We calculated that the distance was six or seven miles, and set off along the trackless coast at a rattling pace. As darkness deepened, however, troubles began to come thick upon us. We struck through a rugged gap in the hills and had our way down a wild ravine on the far her side, whence we could see the twin lights of Pingshan Station glimmering on a hill some miles away. Between us and the welcome light there was an absolutely flat country which, given a good road, we could have traversed inside an hour.

We stumbled along in the dark for a couple of miles or so, more often in the paddy than out of it, until at length we came to a creek, which we waded. Twenty yards farther on the creek again confronted us. We waded again. In fifty more yards or so the creek again. That creek! We must have crossed it nearly a score of times; and of course to make matters worse the bigger man of the two invariably rode over the stream on his smaller companion's back. It's a way big men have. At last we both had to cast our shoes and stockings, for we found that the track ended up in a glorious mud-bank full of sharp oyster-shells and seemingly leading nowhere but into blackest night. It took us about an hour to get out of that quagmire, and what a state our feet and legs were in! We washed them in a lukewarm pond that smelt of fish, drank the beer, and laboriously climbed the hill to the Police Station, a veritable haven of refuge.

It was not long we could afford to stay, however. The Indian patrol were going out at ten o'clock in our direction and we eagerly embraced the chance of getting their skilled guidance away from that creek. At one part of the return journey even their local knowledge failed them and we had to take the back-track for more than a mile before we could reach the proper road again and so through the gap down to the shore, where we could see our launch's riding-light far out in the bay.

And when we got on board we found two bottles of "Yebisu" that had been overlooked!

## NOTES FROM THE BOTANIC GARDENS.

*Gloxinia maculata*, a native of South America, is not much grown in Hongkong, although it makes a good pot-plant for the summer and autumn months. There are several good specimens in the old garden which are just coming into flower. These may be found in the *Grevillea* walk just above the fountain and on the steps at the north-east entrance. It has the advantage of being an attractive plant either in or out of flower, as the foliage is of a purplish tinge and rather effective. The flowers are blue in colour, bell-shaped, and are borne at the ends of the annual growths. It was introduced into England so long ago as 1731.

In the No. 3 house a plant of *Costus igneus* has been flowering, more or less, for some time. The flowers, which are bright orange, are most striking and measure nearly 3 inches across; the lip being undulated and expanded horizontally. The growths of the plant are 12 or 15 inches high and the leaves from 4 to 6 inches in length. It belongs to the ginger family and was sent to England from Brazil in 1884. A good figure of the plant in flower may be seen in the *Botanical Magazine* for the following year.

The tea plant, *Camellia Theifera*, is now in flower growing opposite the foot of the Albany entrance steps.

The rainfall for the month to date has been .63 of an inch.

Wu Ting-fang, now Senior Vice-President of the Ministry of Commerce, but once of Hongkong, was received in audience at Peking on the 7th inst. by the Emperor and Empress Dowager.

The Chinese Government is reported on the track of a certain Li, said to be a member of Kang Yu wei's party, who is hiding in Shantung. His photograph has been despatched to Chowfu, accompanied by instructions to arrest him.

## ROBBERIES IN HONGKONG.

Following the identification by Mrs. Sheffield of one of the men supposed to have been concerned in the highway robbery on Kennedy Road, the amah of Miss Bateman, who with her mistress was bound and gagged by a gang of robbers on the 16th ult., recognised a member of the party on the 9th inst. As the amah was walking along the street, she observed a man whose face seemed familiar. On coming nearer she was greatly startled to find that he was one of those who had maltreated her, and hurrying back to Miss Bateman's house, she told her mistress the news. Action was promptly taken, and the police were soon at the house. In company with the amah, the detectives set out to look for the suspect, who was seen in the same locality as before. There was no difficulty over the arrest, and the man was given quarters in the Police Station. On the 10th inst. Miss Bateman and the amah separately picked out the man from about a dozen. Besides assaulting Miss Bateman, who was in a poor state of health, being confined to her couch at the time, the robbers stole a quantity of jewelry from the lady. Two of the amah's teeth were broken, and two gold rings snatched from her fingers.

Some time previous to the above, a house boy in the employ of Miss Bateman stole \$80 in money, and though she was able to furnish particulars for his identification, the rascal has not yet been arrested. It is presumed that there is a connection between the two cases, as the robbers must have had an intimate knowledge of the house to go to the places where the jewelry was kept without having to waste time in searching.

Shrieks for help were heard coming from a Chinese tenement house a short distance from the Bay View Hotel, on the 11th inst. A policeman on patrol duty was in the vicinity and rushed up the stairs of the house just in time to intercept a couple of coolies. The constable took the liberty of stopping these men, and then proceeded to enquire into the cause of the screams. A tale was told by the woman occupying the room that a gang of eight forced the door, seized and gagged her, and ransacked the place for valuables. Notwithstanding the dirty cloth in her mouth, the woman was able to cry for assistance; this caused the robbers to decamp, the policeman arriving at the moment the last two were leaving. Help was obtained from the Police Station, and on search being made four other arrests were effected. On the 12th inst. at the Magistracy three of the men were sentenced to six months' hard labour each.

Another robbery of a daring character which occurred last Tuesday evening at Kennedy's Stables, Causeway Bay, a stop-watch worth \$160 and a \$5 note, the property of Mr. W. Gegg, who manages the Kennedy property. Noises were heard by Mrs. Gegg and her amah, about 9 p.m., proceeding from the verandah on which the bedroom opens, but as dogs have the run of the house, the sounds were put down as having been caused by them. Mr. Gegg returned home an hour later and went to bed, placing a coat which contained the watch and money on a sofa by the side of a window. Next morning the coat could not be found, until the verandah being searched, it was discovered there minus the valuables. Mr. Gegg presumes entrance to the verandah was obtained by means of the rain-pipe, on which footprints were found.

Speaking on the lecture to Japanese journalists, which we reported recently, the *Japan Mail* says:—We may mention here that correspondents of European and American journals seem to have been equally misleading the public they address. News from abroad indicates that many sensational telegrams have been sent by these correspondents of late. An impression has thus been created that Japan is preparing for war and that the temper of the nation is essentially bellicose. Nothing could be further from the truth. These correspondents illustrate the old saying that a treaty port, whatever its situation, is always hundreds of miles away from the capital of the country and from sources of correct intelligence about the nation's doing or moods.



## NEW TERRITORY NOTES.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

15th October.

## SANTIN.

A rumour is current at present that in the near future the Government is to withdraw the Police from Santin, which will then cease to be a police district. What is now the Santin Police district will probably be divided: one-half each to the Autau and Sheungshu districts. Whether they are right in removing this station the Government officials perhaps know best, but I venture to say that, within six months, they will repent of the action. A glance at the map will show that this district although small, is yet a very important one.

The main road from Unlong to Chinese territory runs through the district, while across the Shamchun River, but a few miles distant, is the notorious robber-infested village of Shatau. In removing this station the Shamchun River for half its length will be left unguarded; together with the innumerable creeks intersecting the vast swamp stretching from the Shamchun River to near Unlong.

Santin itself is one of the largest, if not the largest village in the New Territory. Two large streams separate Santin district from the districts of Autau and Sheungshui, which streams are often impassable in the summer months. The Autau and Sheungshui Police would find their difficulties increased enormously in taking over this district. Besides, their own districts are all they can manage with their present strength. It is to be hoped that the people in high places will consider the matter thoroughly, before any action is taken, remembering that the Police are not in the New Territory solely for the detection but for the prevention of crime.

## THE SHAMCHUN RIVER.

The Government of course have but a slender interest in the Shamchun River, although (with the exception of the Unlong Creek) it is the only navigable inland waterway of the whole Colony. A sandbar at the mouth of the river obstructs the passage of all boats drawing over four feet of water, except at high tides, and the consequence is that the passenger launches from Hongkong have half the time to discharge their passengers on to the river boats poled by six coolies each. In these river boats, one has to endure a weary, monotonous journey, lasting sometimes five hours before Shamchun is reached. This perhaps matters little to the stolid, phlegmatic Chinese, who take things as they come, but to those Europeans who live up country, such as Customs officials, missionaries, police, etc., the tedious journey is simply exasperating. If the Government would send a dredger out periodically to dredge the river entrance, all this could be averted, as over the bar there is enough water for a launch to proceed three-fourths of the way to Shamchun.

## CANTON.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

Canton, 11th October.

## THE M.A. EXAMINATION.

The examination came to an end yesterday. The Chinese part ended on Tuesday, but the Manchus were in the halls for the three next days. Very few people are aware that an examination in Manchu is held, but such is the case. The hardships to which they were exposed resulted in the death of two scholars. It is only surprising that more do not succumb, for there is no egress during three periods of three days, and the conditions under which the scholars live are disgusting in the extreme.

Upwards of one thousand coolies are employed in various duties during the examination. One of these was caught this year endeavouring to help a candidate, and he was so severely beaten that he died under the punishment. Another story is told of a coolie who amused himself by throwing stones into the cells. He succeeded in breaking a scholar's head, but effected his escape. The life of a scholar at this time seems to be deprived of all pleasure, active or passive.

A youthful prodigy was in the halls, both this year and last. Lin Tzu K'ai is the son of

an eminent literate now deceased. He is a bannerman, and passed his B.A. exam. last year at the age of eleven. This year he has done well, and his name will probably appear in the list of successful candidates, in which case he will have attained the distinction of taking his M.A. degree before reaching the age of thirteen.

## BETTER CONDITIONS IN CANTON.

With the return of the Viceroy the price of food has gone down, and with the abolition of the taxes on samshu, flour, and other articles, and the security imparted by the presence of five thousand troops, the Cantonese are probably happier than they have been for a long time. The autumn is the season of festivals. At present the feast of the fire god is being celebrated. Every street is in its turn decked out with hanging lamps and beautifully-attired figures representing historical and legendary characters, which are hung in frames across the narrow streets. The effect is very striking, and tourists will find Canton at its best at present, from a spectacular point of view, while the change in the weather will make a trip through the city less trying to foreigners than in the summer months.

## CHUN KING-WA.

Chun King-wa, whose movements have been attracting considerable attention since he blossomed into fame, has not gone to America, as was reported. The latest news of him is that he is with the Kwangsi rebels, whom he joined by way of Haiphong.

[FROM THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

## THE PROMOTION OF TRADE.

H. E. Viceroy Shum has sent a long letter to the various charitable institutions of Canton, inviting the leading merchants of the seventy-two guilds and all others who have good experience of commerce to hold a meeting dealing with the subject of the promotion of trade. He will be pleased, he says, to hear the proposals of the merchants, who are requested to draft regulations to be sent to him for his approval, and he will exert his utmost to protect them. He remarks the power of China and the strength of its people are at present lamentably small. It is commonly said that China can be made powerful, which means that commerce can be promoted. If the commerce of the two Kwang provinces can be extended, every part of China might follow suit. The power of a country depends on commerce. From this it is clearly to be understood how important it is to promote the trade of Canton, the whole country depending on it. Hitherto the people of Canton have lived mainly by commerce, all other occupations coming second. The hope of reforming China is very small if the trade of Canton remains weak.

His Excellency quite understands that the merchants have been hounded, bullied, and "squeezed" by the officers, and that their complaints cannot reach the ears of the high authorities. Being Viceroy of the two Kwang provinces, he therefore, in duty bound, is always anxious to do good to the people and to find every possible way to protect them. So let the merchants awake and co-operate with him to gain good results. His Excellency then makes suggestions as follows:—

1. A Chamber of Commerce should be established, every guild to be represented by a leading merchant. Constant meetings should be held, so that all disputes between merchants can be settled and all complaints can reach the ears of the high authorities at once. Branches of the Chamber of Commerce should also be established in Chin-Chow and Shiu-Hing to co-operate.

2. Inspectors of commerce should be employed to inspect all exports, imports, and native products, and all other things connected with trade.

3. There should be exhibitions of articles, native and foreign, to extend the knowledge of the Chamber of Commerce.

4. Men should be employed to report all the market quotations, the conditions of the market, and all other things connected with commercial business.

5. Commercial training schools should be opened.

6. The Chamber should consult with merchants in foreign countries and ask them their advice as to the promotion of commerce.

## FOOCHOW.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

Fuchow, 2nd October.

## PROPERTY SALES.

There have been some good sales of European property here recently, the most interesting one being a purchase by a well-known Chinese family who at present reside in the city but, I understand, wish to take early possession. An exceptionally good figure was paid, and good prices are expected for some other European property still on the market.

## SPORTING NEWS.

The Kuliang season is practically over, and ladies are busy practising for a Ladies' lawn tennis tournament (American) to be held on the 12th inst.

Sport has not been good so far this season, even snipe seem to be more scarce than usual. Now that Autumn has opened, shooting parties will be able to go further afield. Two visitors, one of whom hails from Hongkong, have gone to Kucheng in hopes of bagging a tiger. Our last visitors from Shanghai were unsuccessful. No doubt there is big game in the Kuoheng district, and I hear more guns are to start shortly.

A shooting match has been arranged between our local and the Amoy Gun Club for the 16th inst.

## GRIFFINS.

The new Subscription Griffins (13) for the December meeting arrived last Sunday (27th ult.) per s.s. *Socotra*, and were drawn for at 7 a.m. on the following morning. They appear to have travelled well, and are pronounced to be a very fair lot. The coffee-pot is already in request at the Racecourse in the mornings.

## FOREIGN VISITORS.

A party consisting of a French mining expert and some influential Chinese have just started to exploit the interior of this province and are expected to be away for some two months.

The German gun-boats *Tiger* and *Illis* are lying at Pagoda Anchorage. Representatives of the German Navy were conspicuous here last winter. We had two admirals, and the excellent bands of the *Hausa* and *Fürst Bismarck*. Except for a flying visit paid by Rear-Admiral Grenfell, British men-of-war were notable by their absence.

## PORT ARTHUR.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

Port Arthur, 21st September (o.s.)

## RUSSIA ACCEPTS THE CHALLENGE.

Russia—if the usually well-informed *Novi Krai* can be regarded as representing Russia,—has accepted the challenge of the Japanese Press either to quit Manchuria on the 8th inst. or to be prepared for war. In a violent article published in that paper to-day, Japan is defied and Russia's determination to remain in Manchuria, come what may, is announced in very emphatic and unmistakable language. Quoting the motto: *J'y suis, j'y reste*, the Port Arthur paper says:—"Yes, the fatal moment has undoubtedly come, and it finds Russia still in Manchuria, armed to the teeth for the defence of her interests there, interests which are as dear to her as her heart's blood. No amount of threatening on the part of the Japanese Press will disturb the *status quo* there either on the 8th of October or afterwards."

A full translation of this important article, which is doubtless a semi-official announcement provoked by the recent tone of the Japanese Press, will be forwarded later.

## RUSSIA READY.

In the meantime, nearly every preparation to guard against a sudden descent on Liao-tung, and especially on Port Arthur, has been completed, only a few of the guns that recently arrived from Europe remaining to be put in position. There are 93 vessels of war of various kinds here (including torpedo craft &c.), a boom of heavy logs has been stretched half-way across the mouth of the harbour, and can be brought all the way across in a few minutes; and the constant movement of troops, the number of high officers, and despatch-riders that are constantly riding to and fro gives the place the appearance of a fortress which is



momentarily expecting the arrival of the enemy.

#### THE SCENE AT NIGHT.

The scene at night is peculiarly striking and animated, owing to the continual signalling of the ships with the forts and with one another, and to the constant flash of the search lights both from ships and forts. During the recent manoeuvres the narrow entrance to the harbour was a blaze of light, owing to the number of flash-lights concentrated on it, perhaps by the attacking squadron which had to guard against the numerous torpedo boats with which the defenders were provided.

It is evident that this sort of thing has been going on for some considerable time in Port Arthur, as shown by the fact that none of the horses with which the place is full seem to mind in the least the search-lights as they flash, with perhaps unnecessary frequency, across the public road.

#### IN THE DAY-TIME.

In the day-time signalling of a different kind goes on, and often the eternal clatter of the *droshkies* is drowned for an instant by the deep boom from one of the big guns from the batteries, fired in order perhaps to test its efficiency, or for some other purpose unknown to me.

Port Arthur, 22nd September (o.s.)

#### JAPANESE GUESTS.

On the 5th September (old style) at 6 o'clock in the morning the Japanese officers who are now on a visit to Siberia left Nikolsk-Ussouri for Khabarovsk. They are Major-General Akiyama, Brigadier-Commander, and Major Obi of the General Staff. These officers were accompanied by the following Russian officers of the General Staff:—Kamensky and Tschokoff, the latter Commander of the 1st Company of the 1st Regiment of East Siberian Sharpshooters. On the day in question the distinguished visitors paid a visit to the commander of the district, then to the barracks of the 24th Regiment of East Siberian Sharpshooters, and afterwards to the Cadets' School and the Girls' Gymnasium, after which breakfast was served in the Military Club, where they rested for some time. At 8 o'clock in the evening a dinner was given there in their honour by Lieutenant-General Lenevitch, Commander of the Military District of Primorsky, the general in command of the Khabarovsk garrison being among those present on the occasion. The first toast was in honour of the Tsar, the second in honour of the Japanese Emperor. Russian and Japanese airs were played throughout the course of the meal by the band.

On the succeeding day, the 6th September, the Japanese visitors inspected the 3rd Battalion of the East Siberian Artillery Brigade and the Museum. Breakfast was afterwards served in the Military Club. At 4 o'clock the visitors left for Port Arthur by the railway. At Port Arthur station they were met by Captain Matusovich, of the General Staff, adjutant of the commander-in-chief of the troop.

#### THE RUSSIAN FLEET.

The Russian squadron under Vice-Admiral Starke arrived here on the 18th September (old style) from Vladivostok, after having engaged in manoeuvres. The number of war-vessels of all kinds which had assembled in Port Arthur yesterday amounted in all to 93.

#### THE SAKHALIN FISHERIES.

An official in the Foreign Office Bureau of Russia recently said that, if Russia wanted to crush Japan, she had only got to prevent Japanese from fishing along the Siberian coast, and there is some truth in this, for a very large number of Japanese live directly or indirectly off these Siberian fisheries. The recent action of the Russian authorities in arresting Japanese fishermen wholesale seems to indicate a desire to put that threat into practice, or at least to show what very unpleasant neighbours they could make themselves whenever they wished. It is now reported, however, that as a result of the negotiations carried on for some time past between Japan and the Russian authorities in Siberia, Japanese fishermen will be allowed to continue their business along the coast of Sakhalin next year, Admiral Alexieff having already issued instructions to that effect. To fish in the waters off Sakhalin, the Japanese fishermen must, however, it is reported, obtain a special permit, which permit must be renewed

every year. They cannot obtain permission to fish along any other part of the Russian coast.

#### THE VICEROY'S POWERS.

In order to draw up regulations regarding the powers to be exercised by the new Viceroy, a commission is at present sitting in Port Arthur. It includes generals and leading officers and officials from all East Siberia, but not from Manchuria. The details of the work before the commission have been published, but they are very long and not interesting.

#### MANCHURIA.

It is a significant fact that many Chinese inhabitants of a certain town in Manchuria have petitioned Admiral Alexieff not to withdraw the Russian troops under whose protection trade seems to have flourished and the Mounted Highwaymen kept at a respectful distance.

So large a number of Chinese were leaving Port Arthur lately owing to the fear of an outbreak of war that Admiral Alexieff is said to have issued a declaration for the purpose of allaying the apprehensions of the Celestials; though why some of the latter who have taken their departure should imagine that war can do them any harm is more than I can understand. For instance, I know two ordinary "boys" who have just taken their departure for Chasfoo, one of them under the transparent pretext that he is going to be married; I cannot well understand what such folk could ever lose by a war.

#### BARON ROSEN'S VISIT.

Baron Rosen, the Russian Minister to Tokyo, came here hurriedly at the end of last month, and there is of course a good deal of speculation regarding the object of his visit. The Japanese papers attach great importance to it, some of them saying that the Baron, who may perhaps be considered as rather friendly to Japan, has gone to assure the Viceroy personally that Japan is in earnest and will do terrible things if Russia does not fulfil her engagements; and other papers saying that perhaps this visit means that Japan will open negotiations on the Manchurian question with Admiral Alexieff and not with St. Petersburg. As I have elsewhere remarked, there is sitting now in Port Arthur a council of all the principal civil and military officers in the territories over which the new Viceroy's sway extends, and it is not improbable that it is in that connection that Baron Rosen came to Port Arthur.

#### NAVAL MANOEUVRES.

On the 15th (28th) September Russian naval manoeuvres of an interesting kind commenced at Port Arthur. A strong squadron from Vladivostok consisting of the *Poltava*, *Pobieda*, *Petropavlovsk*, *Retvizan*, *Peresviet* and *Sevastopol* began that day an attack on Port Arthur, which was defended by all the torpedo-boats belonging to the Far Eastern fleet of Russia. The Russians are confident that the Japanese cannot take Port Arthur without the loss of many of their ships and of at least 20,000 men. The defences are indeed very powerful. It was at first proposed to limit the total number of guns in the different batteries to 400, but that number has now been far exceeded. The amount of trouble and care taken in forming the batteries is almost incredible. The levelling of the top of one hill alone, the hill called Devil Mountain, situated on Tiger Peninsula, cost over 40,000 roubles; and, since General Kuropatkin's visit to the Far East, the high hills to the back of Port Arthur are being put into a state of defence. A large number of cannon lately arrived by rail from Europe, and are being put into position with the aid of trolley-lines and multitudes of soldiers. War with Japan is expected, but without trepidation. The Russians both hate and despise the Japanese.

According to the vernacular papers, says the *Kobe Chronicle*, there can be no doubt that the negotiations between Russia and Japan have now been transferred to Tokyo. It is stated that the negotiations were pressed by the Japanese Government immediately on giving notice to that effect, without waiting the reply of Baron Rosen. It is reported that the attitude of Russia has become weaker, and it is believed that the Russian Government as well as the Russians in the Far East desire peace. Baron Rosen is said to have expressed himself strongly in favour of a peaceful settlement.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### JAPAN AND RUSSIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

Cheiju, Quelpart, 23rd September.

SIR,—Is war to come after all? According to reports appearing in various papers, it appears that this question must be answered in the affirmative. Japan's patience has already been sorely tried, and unless Russia stops her activity in Corea Japan might be obliged to open hostilities. And it looks as if Russia is purposely irritating Japan so as to force war upon her. At any rate, certain is it that Russia is now fully prepared for a fight with Japan. Should Japan really make up her mind to fight Russia might withdraw even at this eleventh hour. War or no war, it is high time, we think, that both Japanese Government and people made war preparations in good earnest.—Yours truly,

Y. HARA.

### CHINA AND THE MANCHUS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

Singapore, 6th October.

SIR,—As the Manchus have given Manchuria to Russia the Chinese are afraid that she will also annex China through the Manchus' encouragement, so the Chinese must be on their guard and unite themselves in expelling the Manchus from the Chinese empire as quickly as possible, or else the Chinese will have no home and turn out like the Jews who were driven from Judea. Should Russia seize China a war must be instantly declared by the Chinese and the Japanese against the Manchus and the Russians in order to free China from the Manchu yoke. As long as the Manchu Government is allowed to exist China cannot be saved and the Chinese will be disgraced till the world comes to an end.

Why have the Americans, Dutch, Spaniards and the Australians ill-treated the Chinese in their countries? It is because the unfortunate Manchu Government is unable to protect the Chinese owing to their weakness, although the Chinese are under their rule. The Chinese ought to re-establish their own Government under the reform method and select a Chinaman to be the Emperor, instead of the present one, who is so powerless and unlucky to China, since the Chinese have been under the Manchu rule from 1644, China has almost lost her tributary countries excepting Tibet, Turkestan, Mongolia, and Manchuria, but the fourth one is under the Russians' control. The Chinese further point out that China was not only losing her dependencies, but also her own territories which the Great Powers grabbed from her bit by bit after the China-Japan war, owing to her inability to resist them.

Are the Chinese not ashamed to let the Manchus supersede them, whom their ancestors had treated as their bitter enemies? When the Chinese Dynasty was still in existence, the Manchus often invaded China, but unsuccessfully, and were driven to Manchuria, where they established their Government for a long period.

During Tsung Cheng's reign, the last Emperor of the Ming Dynasty, the rebellion arose in every part of China, and the Chinese Government was unable to suppress it. The rebel leader, Li Tze Cheng, then entered Peking and drove the Emperor out and took possession of the Dragon Throne and became the Emperor for a short time—under what dynasty is unknown. When Wao San Kui heard of this news, he invited the Manchus to come to Peking to suppress rebellion. As soon as the Manchus arrived with Wao San Kui, the rebels resisted, and were unable to hold their possession, and evacuated the capital. So Wao San Kui pursued them. During Wao San Kui's pursuit, the Manchus took possession of the Dragon Throne and appointed their leader, named Shun, China's Emperor. After Wao San Kui's return he found him occupying the Throne with determination to remain.

The Ming Dynasty was overthrown by the rebel leader named Li Tze Cheng, but not by the Manchus. If Wao San Kui would recognise him as the Emperor at the time, the Manchus could not obtain the chance to grasp the Dragon Throne of China.—Yours, etc.,

LEW-BUN LIUNG.



## COMMERCIAL TREATY BETWEEN UNITED STATES AND CHINA.

The following is the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, between the United States of America and His Majesty the Emperor of China, signed at Shanghai, China, on the 8th day of October, 1903. The text below is translated from the Chinese, and we are indebted to the *Shanghai Mercury* for it.

The United States of America and His Majesty the Emperor of China, being animated by an earnest desire to extend further the commercial relations between them and otherwise to promote the interests of the peoples of the two countries, in view of the provisions of the first paragraph of Article XI. of the final Protocol signed at Peking on the 7th day of September, A.D. 1901, whereby the Chinese Government agreed to negotiate the amendments deemed necessary by the foreign Governments to the treaties of commerce and navigation and other subjects concerning commercial relations, with the object of facilitating them, have for that purpose named as their Plenipotentiaries:—

The United States of America

EDWIN H. CONGER, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to China—

JOHN GOODNOW, Consul-General of the United States of America at Shanghai—

JOHN F. SEAMAN, a Citizen of the United States of America resident at Shanghai—

And His Majesty the Emperor of China—

LU HAI-HUAN, President of the Board of Public Works

SHENG HSUAN-HUAL, Junior Guardian of the Heir Apparent, Formerly Senior Vice-President of the Board of Public Works—

WU TING-FANG, Senior Vice-President of the Board of Commerce

who, having met and duly exchanged their full powers which were found to be in proper form, have agreed upon the following amendments to existing treaties of commerce and navigation previously concluded between the two countries, and upon the subjects hereinafter expressed connected with commercial relations, with the object of facilitating them.

### ARTICLE I.

In accordance with international custom, and as the diplomatic representative of China has the right to reside in the capital of the United States, and to enjoy there the same prerogatives, privileges and immunities as are enjoyed by the similar representative of the most favoured nation, the diplomatic representative of the United States shall have the right to reside at the capital of His Majesty the Emperor of China. He shall be given audience of His Majesty the Emperor whenever necessary to present his letters of credence or any communication from the President of the United States. At all such times he shall be received in a place and in a manner befitting his high position, and on all such occasions the ceremonial observed toward him shall be that observed toward the representatives of nations on a footing of equality, with no loss of prestige on either side.

The diplomatic representatives of the United States shall enjoy all the prerogatives, privileges and immunities accorded by international usage to such representatives, and shall in all respects be entitled to the treatment extended to similar representatives of the most favoured nation.

The English text of all notes or despatches from United States officials to Chinese officials, and the Chinese text of all from Chinese officials to United States officials shall be authoritative.

### ARTICLE II.

As China may appoint consular officers to reside in the United States and to enjoy there the same attributes, privileges and immunities as are enjoyed by consular

officers of other nations; the United States may appoint, as its interests may require, consular officers to reside at the places in the Empire of China that are now or that may hereafter be opened to foreign residence and trade. They shall hold direct official intercourse and correspondence with the local officers of the Chinese Government within their consular districts, either personally or in writing, as the case may require, on terms of equality and reciprocal respect. These officers shall be treated with proper respect by all Chinese authorities, and they shall enjoy all the attributes, privileges and immunities, and exercise all the jurisdiction over their nationals which are or may hereafter be extended to similar officers of the nation the most favoured in these respects. If the officers of either government are disrespectfully treated or aggrieved in any way by the authorities of the other, they shall have the right to make representation of the same to the superior officers of their own government, who shall see that full inquiry and strict justice be had in the premises. And the said consular officers of either nation shall carefully avoid all acts of offence to the officers and people of the other nation.

On the arrival of a consul properly accredited at any place in China opened to foreign trade it shall be the duty of the Minister of the United States to inform the Board of Foreign Affairs, which shall, in accordance with international usage, forthwith cause the due recognition of the said consul and grant him authority to act.

### ARTICLE III.

Citizens of the United States may frequent, reside and carry on trade, industries and manufactures, or pursue any lawful avocation, in all the ports or localities of China which are now open or may hereafter be opened to foreign trade and residence; and, within the suitable localities at those places which have been or may be set apart for the use and occupation of foreigners, they may rent or purchase houses, places of business and other buildings, and rent or lease in perpetuity land and build thereon. They shall generally enjoy as to their persons and property all such rights, privileges and immunities as are or may hereafter be granted to the subjects or citizens of the nation the most favoured in these respects.

### ARTICLE IV.

The Chinese Government, recognising that the existing system of levying dues on goods in transit, and especially the system of taxation known as *lekin*, impedes the free circulation of commodities to the general injury of trade, hereby undertakes to abandon the levy of *lekin* and all other transit dues throughout the empire and to abolish the offices, stations and barriers maintained for their collection and not to establish other offices for levying dues on goods in transit. It is clearly understood that, after the offices, stations and barriers for taxing goods in transit have been abolished, no attempt shall be made to re-establish them in any form or under any pretext whatsoever.

The Government of the United States, in return, consents to allow a surtax, in excess of the tariff rates for the time being in force, to be imposed on foreign goods imported by citizens of the United States and on Chinese produce destined for export abroad or coastwise. It is clearly understood that in no case shall the surtax on foreign imports exceed one and one-half times the import duty leviable in terms of the final Protocol signed by China and the Powers on the seventh day of September, A.D. 1901; that the payment of the import duty and surtax shall secure for foreign imports, whether in the hands of Chinese or foreigners, in original packages or otherwise, complete immunity from all other taxation, examination or delay; that the total amount of taxation, inclusive of the tariff export duty, leviable on native produce for export abroad shall, under no circumstances, exceed seven and one-half per cent *ad valorem*.

Nothing in this article is intended to interfere with the inherent right of China to levy such other taxes as are not in conflict with its provisions.

Keeping these fundamental principles in view, the High Contracting Parties have agreed upon the following method of procedure.

The Chinese Government undertakes that all offices, stations and barriers of whatsoever kind for collecting *lekin*, duties, or such like dues on goods in transit, shall be permanently abolished on all roads, railways and waterways in the nineteen Provinces of China and the three Eastern Provinces. This provision does not apply to the native Customs offices at present in existence on the seaboard, at open ports where there are offices of the Imperial Maritime Customs, and on the land frontiers of China embracing the nineteen Provinces and the three Eastern Provinces.

Wherever there are offices of the Imperial Maritime Customs, or wherever such may be hereafter placed, native Customs offices may also be established, as well as at any point either on the seaboard or land frontiers.

The Government of the United States agrees that foreign goods on importation, in addition to the effective five per centum import duty as provided for, in the Protocol of 1901, shall pay a special surtax of one and one-half times the amount of the said duty to compensate for the abolition of *lekin*, of other transit dues besides *lekin*, and of all other taxation on foreign goods, and in consideration of the other reforms provided for in this article.

The Chinese Government may recast the foreign export tariff with specific duties, as far as practicable, on a scale not exceeding five per centum *ad valorem*; but existing export duties shall not be raised until at least six months' notice has been given. In cases where existing export duties are above five per centum, they shall be reduced to not more than that rate. An additional special surtax of one-half the export duty payable for the time being, in lieu of internal taxation of all kinds, may be levied at the place of original shipment or at the time of export on goods exported either to foreign countries or coastwise.

Foreign goods which bear a similarity to native goods shall be furnished by the Customs officers, if required by the owner, with a protective certificate for each package, on the payment of import duty and surtax, to prevent the risk of any dispute in the interior.

Native goods brought by junks to open ports, if intended for local consumption, irrespective of the nationality of the owner of the goods, shall be reported at the native Customs offices only, to be dealt with according to the fiscal regulations of the Chinese Government.

Machine-made cotton yarn and cloth manufactured in China, whether by foreigners at the open ports or by Chinese anywhere in China, shall as regards taxation be on a footing of perfect equality. Such goods upon payment of the taxes thereon shall be granted a rebate of the import duty and of two-thirds of the import surtax paid on the cotton used in their manufacture, if it has been imported from abroad, and of all duties paid thereon if it be Chinese grown cotton. They shall also be free of export duty, coast-trade duty and export surtax. The same principle and procedure shall be applied to all other products of foreign type turned out by machinery in China.

A member or members of the Imperial Maritime Customs foreign staff shall be selected by the Governors-General and Governors of each of the various provinces of the Empire for their respective provinces, and appointed in consultation with the Inspector-General of Imperial Maritime Customs, for duty in connection with native Customs affairs to have a general supervision of their working.

Cases where illegal action is complained of by citizens of the United States shall be promptly investigated by an officer of the Chinese Government of sufficiently high rank, in conjunction with an officer of the United States Government, and an officer of the Imperial Maritime Customs, each of sufficient standing; and, in the event of it being found by the investigating officers that complaint is well founded and loss has been incurred, due compensation shall be



through the Imperial Maritime Customs. The high provincial officials shall be held responsible that the officer guilty of the illegal action shall be severely punished and removed from his post. If the complaint is shown to be frivolous or malicious, the complainant shall be held responsible for the expenses of the investigation.

When the ratifications of this Treaty shall have been exchanged by the High Contracting Parties hereto, and the provisions of this Article shall have been accepted by the Powers having treaties with China, then a date shall be agreed upon when the provisions of this Article shall take effect, and an Imperial Edict shall be published in due form on yellow paper and circulated throughout the Empire of China setting forth the abolition of all *lekin* taxation, duties on goods in transit, offices, stations and barriers for collecting the same, and of all descriptions of internal taxation on foreign goods, and the imposition of the surtax on the import of foreign goods and on the export of native goods, and the other fiscal changes and reforms provided for in this Article, all of which shall take effect from the said date. The Edict shall state that the provincial high officials are responsible that any official disregarding the letter or the spirit of its injunction shall be severely punished and removed from his post.

#### ARTICLE V.

The tariff duties to be paid by citizens of the United States on goods imported into China shall be as set forth in the schedule annexed hereto and made part of this Treaty, subject only to such amendments and changes as are authorised by Article IV. of the present convention or as may hereafter be agreed upon by the present High Contracting Parties. It is expressly agreed, however, that citizens of the United States shall at no time pay other or higher duties than those paid by the citizens or subjects of the most favoured nation.

Conversely, Chinese subjects shall not pay higher duties on their imports into the United States than those paid by the citizens or subjects of the most favoured nation.

#### ARTICLE VI.

The Government of China agrees to the establishment by citizens of the United States of warehouses approved by the proper Chinese authorities as bonded warehouses at the several open ports of China, for storage, re-packing, or preparation for shipment of lawful goods, subject to such needful regulations for the protection of the revenue of China, including a reasonable scale of fees according to commodities, distance from the custom house and hours of working, as shall be made from time to time by the proper officers of the Government of China.

#### ARTICLE VII.

The Chinese Government, recognising that it is advantageous for the country to develop its mineral resources, and that it is desirable to attract foreign as well as Chinese capital to embark in mining enterprises, agrees, within one year from the signing of this Treaty, to initiate and conclude the revision of the existing mining regulations. To this end China will, with all expedition and earnestness, go into the whole question of mining rules; and, selecting from the rules of the United States and other countries regulations which seem applicable to the condition of China, will recast its present mining rules in such a way as, while promoting the interests of Chinese subjects and not injuring in any way the sovereign rights of China, will offer no impediment to the attraction of foreign capital nor place foreign capitalists at a greater disadvantage than they would be under generally accepted foreign regulations; and will permit citizens of the United States to carry on in Chinese territory mining operations and other necessary business relating thereto, provided they comply with the new regulations and conditions which may be imposed by China on its subjects and foreigners alike, relating to the opening of mines, the renting of mineral land, and the payment of royalty, and provided they apply for permits, the provisions of which in regard to necessary business relating to such operations shall be

observed. The residence of citizens of the United States in connection with such mining operations shall be subject to such regulations as shall be agreed upon between the United States and China.

Any mining concession granted after the publication of such new rules shall be subject to their provisions.

#### ARTICLE VIII.

Drawback certificates for the return of duties shall be issued by the Imperial Maritime Customs to citizens of the United States within three weeks of the presentation to the Customs of the papers entitling the applicant to receive such drawback certificates, and they shall be receivable at their face value in payment of duties of all kinds (tonnage dues excepted) at the port of issue; or shall, in the case of drawbacks on foreign goods re-exported within three years from the date of importation, be redeemable by the Imperial Maritime Customs in full in ready money at the port of issue, at the option of the holders thereof. But if, in connection with any application for a drawback certificate, the Customs authorities discover an attempt to defraud the revenue, the applicant shall be dealt with and punished in accordance with the stipulations provided in the Treaty of Tientsin, Article XXI. in the case of detected frauds on the revenue. In case the goods have been removed from Chinese territory, then the Consul shall inflict on the guilty party a fine to be paid to the Chinese Government.

#### ARTICLE IX.

Whereas the United States undertakes to protect the citizens of any country in the exclusive use within the United States of any lawful trade-marks, provided that such country agrees by treaty or convention to give like protection to citizens of the United States:—

Therefore the Government of China, in order to secure such protection in the United States for its subjects, now agrees to fully protect any citizen, firm or corporation of the United States in the exclusive use in the Empire of China of any lawful trade-mark to the exclusive use of which they are entitled in the United States, or which they have adopted and used, or intend to adopt and use as soon as registered, for exclusive use within the Empire of China. To this end the Chinese Government agrees to issue by its proper authorities proclamations, having the force of law, forbidding all subjects of China from infringing on, imitating, colourably imitating, or knowingly passing off an imitation of trade marks belonging to citizens of the United States, which shall have been registered by the proper authorities of the United States, at such offices as the Chinese Government will establish for such purpose, on payment of a reasonable fee, after due investigation by the Chinese authorities, and in compliance with reasonable regulations.

#### ARTICLE X.

The United States Government allows subjects of China to patent their inventions in the United States and protects them in the use and ownership of such patents. The Government of China now agrees that it will establish a Patent Office. After this office has been established and special laws with regard to inventions have been adopted it will thereupon, after the payment of the legal fees, issue certificates of protection, valid for a fixed term of years, to citizens of the United States on all their patents issued by the United States, in respect of articles the sale of which is lawful in China, which do not infringe on previous inventions of Chinese subjects, in the same manner as patents are to be issued to subjects of China.

#### ARTICLE XI.

Whereas the Government of the United States engages to give the benefits of its copyright laws to the citizens of any foreign State which gives to the citizens of the United States the benefits of copyright on an equal basis with its own citizens:—

Therefore the Government of China, in order to secure such benefits in the United States for its subjects, now agrees to give full protection, in the same way and manner and subject to the same conditions upon which it

agrees to protect trade-marks, to all citizens of the United States who are authors, designers or proprietors of any book, map, print or engraving especially prepared for the use and education of the Chinese people, or translation into Chinese of any book, in the exclusive right to print and sell such book, map, print, engraving or translation in the Empire of China during ten years from the date of registration. With the exception of the books, maps, etc., specified above, which may not be reprinted in the same form, no work shall be entitled to copyright privileges under this article. It is understood that Chinese subjects shall be at liberty to make, print and sell original translations into Chinese of any works written or of maps compiled by a citizen of the United States. This article shall not be held to protect against due process of law any citizen of the United States or Chinese subject who may be author, proprietor or seller of any publication calculated to injure the well-being of China.

#### ARTICLE XII.

The Chinese Government having in 1898 opened the navigable inland waters of the Empire to commerce by all steam vessels, native or foreign, that may be specially registered for the purpose, for the conveyance of passengers and lawful merchandise, citizens, firms and corporations of the United States may engage in such commerce on equal terms with those granted to subjects of any foreign power.

In case either party hereto considers it advantageous at any time that the rules and regulations then in existence for such commerce be altered or amended, the Chinese Government agrees to consider amicably and to adopt such modifications thereof as are found necessary for trade and for the benefit of China.

The Chinese Government agrees that, upon the exchange of the ratifications of this Treaty, Mukden and Antung, both in the province of Sheng-king, will be opened by China itself as places of international residence and trade. The selection of fitting localities to be set apart for international use and occupation and the regulations for these places set apart for foreign residence and trade shall be agreed upon by the Governments of the United States and China after consultation together.

#### ARTICLE XIII.

China agrees to take the necessary steps to provide for a uniform national coinage which shall be legal tender in payment of all duties, taxes and other obligations throughout the Empire of China by the citizens of the United States as well as Chinese subjects. It is understood, however, that all Customs duties shall continue to be calculated and paid on the basis of the Haikuan Tael.

#### ARTICLE XIV.

The principles of the Christian religion, as professed by the Protestant and Roman Catholic Churches, are recognised as teaching men to do good and to do to others as they would have others do to them. Those who quietly profess and teach these doctrines shall not be harassed or persecuted on account of their faith. Any person, whether citizen of the United States or Chinese convert, who, according to these tenets, peaceably teaches and practises the principles of Christianity shall in no case be interfered with or molested therefor. No restrictions shall be placed on Chinese joining Christian churches. Converts and non-converts, being Chinese subjects, shall alike conform to the laws of China; and shall pay due respect to those in authority, living together in peace and amity; and the fact of being converts shall not protect them from the consequences of any offence they may have committed before or may commit after their admission into the church, or exempt them from paying legal taxes levied on Chinese subjects generally, except taxes levied and contributions for the support of religious customs and practices contrary to their religion. Missionaries shall not interfere with the exercise by the native authorities of their jurisdiction over Chinese subjects; nor shall the native authorities make any distinction between converts and non-converts, but shall



administer the laws without partiality so that both classes can live together in peace.

Missionary societies of the United States shall be permitted to rent and to lease in perpetuity, as the property of such societies, buildings or lands in all parts of the Empire for missionary purposes and, after the title deeds have been found in order and duly stamped by the local authorities, to erect such suitable buildings as may be required for carrying on their good work.

#### ARTICLE XV.

The Government of China having expressed a strong desire to reform its judicial system and to bring it into accord with that of Western nations, the United States agrees to give every assistance to this reform and will also be prepared to relinquish extra-territorial rights when satisfied that the state of the Chinese laws, the arrangements for their administration, and other considerations warrant it in so doing.

#### ARTICLE XVI.

The Government of the United States consents to the prohibition by the Government of China of the importation into China of morphia and of instruments for its injection, excepting morphia and instruments for its injection imported for medical purposes, on payment of tariff duty, and under regulations to be framed by China which shall effectually restrict the use of such import to the said purposes. This prohibition shall be uniformly applied to such importation from all countries. The Chinese Government engages to adopt at once measures to prevent the manufacture in China of morphia and of instruments for its injection.

#### ARTICLE XVII.

It is agreed between the High Contracting Parties hereto that all the provisions of the several treaties between the United States and China which were in force on the first day of January A.D. 1900, are continued in full force and effect except in so far as they are modified by the present Treaty or other treaties to which the United States is a party.

The present Treaty shall remain in force for a period of ten years beginning with the date of the exchange of ratifications and until a revision is effected as hereinafter provided.

It is further agreed that either of the High Contracting Parties may demand that the tariff and the articles of this convention be revised at the end of ten years from the date of the exchange of the ratifications hereof. If no revision is demanded before the end of the first term of ten years, then these articles in their present form shall remain in full force for a further term of ten years reckoned from the end of the first term and so on for successive periods of ten years.

The English and Chinese texts of the present Treaty and its three annexes have been carefully compared; but, in the event of there being any difference of meaning between them, the sense as expressed in the English text shall be held to be the correct one.

This Treaty and its three annexes shall be ratified by the two High Contracting Parties in conformity with their respective constitutions, and the ratifications shall be exchanged in Washington not later than twelve months from the present date.

In testimony whereof, we, the undersigned, by virtue of our respective powers, have signed this Treaty in duplicate in the English and Chinese languages, and have affixed our respective seals.

Done at Shanghai, this eighth day of October in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and three, and in the twenty ninth year of Kuang Hsi eighth month and eighteenth day.

#### ANNEX I.

As citizens of the United States are already forbidden by treaty to deal in or handle opium, no mention has been made in this Treaty of opium taxation.

As the trade in salt is a Government monopoly in China, no mention has been made in this Treaty of salt taxation.

It is, however, understood, after full discussion and consideration, that the collection of inland duties on opium and salt and the means for the protection of the revenue are a reform and for preventing illicit traffic

therein are left to be administered by the Chinese Government in such manner as shall in no wise interfere with the provision of ARTICLE IV. of this treaty regarding the unobstructed transit of other goods.

#### ANNEX II.

ARTICLE IV. of the Treaty of Commerce between the United States and China of this date provides for the retention of the native Customs offices at the open ports. For the purpose of safeguarding the revenue of China at such places, it is understood that the Chinese Government shall be entitled to establish and maintain such branch native Customs offices at each open port within a reasonable distance of the main native Customs offices at the port, as shall be deemed by the authorities of the Imperial Maritime Customs at that port necessary to collect the revenue from the trade into and out of such port. Such branches, as well as the principal native Customs offices at each open port, shall be administered by the Imperial Maritime Customs as provided by the Protocol of 1901.

#### ANNEX III.

The schedule of tariff duties on imported goods annexed to this Treaty under Article V. is hereby mutually declared to be the schedule agreed upon between the representatives of China and of the United States and signed by John Goodnow for the United States and Their Excellencies Lü Hai-huan and Sheng Hsüan-huai for China at Shanghai on the sixth day of September A.D. 1902, according to the Protocol of the seventh day of September A.D. 1901.

### THE HONGKONG CRICKET TEAM.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

Shanghai, 12th October.

The team has arrived in Shanghai, and all are safely quartered in the houses of their respective hosts. The *Tartar* did not reach Woosung until late on Saturday night, owing to a strong N.W. wind. So strong was it, in fact, that at one period of Thursday night we only made 36 knots in 6 hours and 198 in the 24. The voyage was uneventful. The sea was at times rough, but not rough enough to cause any serious *mal-de-mer* or to incapacitate the team in any way. Cricket was naturally indulged in every day, and the patience of the quarter-master and that part of the crew told off to manufacture cricket balls was severely taxed, as the balls had a way of disappearing under or over the net-work into the sea with mysterious rapidity. When cricket failed, other methods were employed by our energetic Captain to keep the team thoroughly up to the mark in training. Football, dancing and even leap-frog succeeded cricket with hardly a moment's interval (I was going to write with breathless rapidity, but the epithet might have been construed into a reflection on their condition). After dinner the wind of the team was still further improved by vocal exercise. Ward kindly officiating at the piano. By the bye, did you hear any of the choruses in Hongkong?

Very early on Sunday morning the tender brought down the Doctor to inspect us and one of our hosts to greet us. We learned that several of them had spent Saturday afternoon at Woosung waiting for us, and that a dinner had been arranged that night for the teams at the Club, so our late arrival caused no small inconvenience. The programme of amusements contains among other items, a smoking concert to-night (Monday), a variety entertainment at the Theatre on Wednesday evening, and a dinner at the Club on Thursday.

The weather at present is dull, cloudy, drizzling and cold. In fact there appears to be some chance of the match being postponed for a day or so, unless matters rapidly and materially improve. As we have lost Saturday afternoon's practice, a postponement of the match would be decidedly advantageous. Hongkong may be assured—though that is perhaps hardly necessary—that every member is showing the utmost keenness about the match, and is exhibiting a self-denial and a power to resist all temptations which touches deeply all those privileged to witness it.

Shanghai, 13th October.

The teams were favoured with almost perfect weather for the opening day of the match—a bright sun, a cloudless sky, and a cold, fresh wind. Hancock won the toss and decided to bat first. A few minutes before eleven the opposing teams were cheered into the field by those enthusiasts who were up there to watch the start. R. Hancock and Smith went in first, the latter facing the ball. Jackson opened the bowling, with most of the fielders on the off-side, including three slips and a third man. A couple of singles were scored off the first over, and then Billings took the ball at the other end. At 11.30 25 runs had been scored without any separation, both batsmen being unable to take any liberties with the bowling. A few minutes later, Hancock, attempting to hit a half volley from Jackson, converted it into a "yorker" and was bowled. The board then registered 29-1-11. Turner took his place, and the score very slowly crept up to 54, when Smith ran himself out, after an useful, but not faultless 27. Shortly afterwards Dixon was caught at the wicket, and a similar fate befell H. Hancock after a short stay. Lumsden came in next, and a partnership commenced which was the feature of the day—and probably of many days to come in Interport cricket. The runs, however, for some time came very slowly. After an hour and a half's play the score was only 66 with four wickets down. At tiffin-time Turner was 29 not out and Lumsden 21 not out. When play was resumed after the hour's interval, things became much livelier. Both batsmen were playing very sound cricket, Lumsden doing the major part of the scoring, while Turner every now and then put in some extremely pretty outs. Various changes of bowling were tried, but with no effect. When the score was 150, and Turner had nearly completed his half century he gave an easy chance to Turnbull at point. After this he continued playing excellent cricket until the score was 278, when he returned the ball into the bowler's hand. His 88 was invaluable to our side, and went a long way towards exhausting the bowling and the fielders. A few minutes later Lumsden fell to a catch at short slip. The aspect of affairs was now fairly rosy—282-6-136. During his innings Lumsden gave one high catch, which was misjudged by Moule. It was generally agreed that this 133 was one of the finest exhibitions of cricket even seen at Shanghai. It was compiled by thoroughly sound all-round cricket, which called forth many tributes of praise from the spectators. Arthur followed him, but, after a few characteristic hits by means of which he compiled 14, resumed his seat in the pavilion. Ward played steadily for his 17. His career was cut short by an excellent ball from V. H. Lanning. The rest of the day was uneventful—and stumps were drawn at 5 p.m. with the score 319 for 9 wickets, Pearce being not out 9, and Bird having yet to go in.

Shanghai, 14th October.

Owing to lack of time my first account was rather brief and hurried; so a few more details may be welcome. Tuesday afternoon presented a very pretty scene; the ground was gay with bunting and fair ladies, and the numerous tents and stands were full of overflowing with interested spectators. Lumsden, when once thoroughly set, treated the bowling with considerable freedom. Jackson, Dew, Billings, McEuen, Turnbull and Lanning each in turn tried to dislodge him, and most of them wrecked their averages in the attempt. Jackson bore the brunt of the attack and bowled very steadily. The fielding on the whole, especially during the earlier part of the day, was very good, and the return exceptionally smart, Farbridge, Turnbull, McEuen and V. H. Lanning being conspicuous. Weippert, who wore the gloves, was very much to the fore, and allowed nothing to escape him. Turner's innings was in marked contrast to Lumsden's. He took no liberties with straight balls, but was very severe on loose balls on the off-side, placing them between point and third man in a way that earned many rounds of applause. It consisted of a great extent of singles, and occasional 3's and 4's. Except for the one chance to point, it was a faultless performance. Though not as pleasing to the spectators as Lumsden's display, it was a very valuable contribution and deserves high praise.



## LATER.

The overnight not out (Pearce 9), was accompanied to the wickets by R. E. O. Bird. The cricket was dull at first. V. Lanning was keeping an excellent length, and the batsmen found him difficult to play. In the third over Pearce scored a 2 to leg, which he followed up with an excellent off drive for 3. Off Lanning he next made a lucky snick for 4, and put the next ball cleverly to leg for a like number. 2 byes and 2 singles were all that enlivened the next 3 overs, when Pearce got l.b.w. to one of Lanning's straight ones; the innings being thus brought to a close for 336—Pearce's contribution being 24, which he obtained by correct cricket. A large crowd had by this time assembled and the Hongkong XI. was warmly applauded on taking the field. McEuen and A. E. Lanning opened the innings for Shanghai, the trundling being entrusted to Dixon and Lumsden. After McEuen had scored a single, Lanning was clean bowled by Dixon. Moule came in and opened his account with a pretty 3 to leg. Dull cricket followed, runs coming slowly. Moule was playing attractive cricket, but at 39 he was l.b.w. to Dixon—39.2.20. The outgoing batsman had played well for his score. Turnbull followed, but he shared the same fate as Moule, being given out l.b.w. to Dixon, who appeared to make the ball swerve a lot. Weippert was the new-comer. The Hongkong fielding was very keen and he earned applause. A good drive by Weippert for 4 relieved the quietness of the cricket. The same player put one of Lumsden's balls nicely to leg for 4 but in playing forward to a rising ball from Dixon, was caught in the slips by R. Hancock—62.4.15. Tyack filled the vacancy, and a change was made in the attack, Bird replacing Lumsden and Cooper going on vice Dixon. There was no change up to the interval, and after tiffin and photography, Lumsden and Dixon were again entrusted with the bowling and the former soon bowled Tyack with a good length ball—75.5.4. V. Lanning, who followed, never looked comfortable, and Dixon soon sent his balls flying—81.6.0. Farbridge started with a pretty stroke to leg, and soon put the 100 up while McEuen reached his 50, the cricket at this juncture becoming quite lively. Cooper and Pearce now replaced Dixon and Lumsden, and soon after the former caught and bowled McEuen, who had been batting steadily the whole innings, with a really magnificent catch, which evoked rounds of applause. The retiring batsman played a great and invaluable innings for his side, and was the only player who seemed to cope at all with the Hongkong bowling.

Billings, who filled the gap, started to hit at once, and after a lofty smite, was well caught in the country by Smith. Farbridge was the next to go, his stump being knocked out of the ground by Cooper, who was bowling splendidly 122.9.15. The innings finished next over, a sensational catch by H. Hancock, who was running in to short mid-on disposing of the last batsman. Thus Shanghai were all dismissed for 122.

The Hongkong bowling was good, Dixon getting 5 wickets for 51 and Cooper 3 for 6. Lumsden and Bird secured the two others. Arthur's wicket-keeping was magnificent, and the way he stopped some leg balls was a revelation to the onlookers.

The follow-on being optional, Hancock decided to send his opponents in again, and Weippert and A. E. Lanning faced Cooper and Dixon. The former was run out before 10 was on the board, and A. Moule following, disaster again pursued the Shanghaianders, as he was caught at leg by Bird off Cooper—22.2.13. Turnbull now came in and settled down with a 4 to leg off Cooper. Lanning in the meanwhile playing a strictly defensive game. At 30 Pearce went on, and at 40 H. Hancock was given a trial with the ball vice Cooper.

Lanning survived a very confident appeal for a catch at the wicket, and Turnbull began to punish the bowling. Runs came at a fair pace and at 66 R. Hancock took the ball from his brother, while Pearce was relieved by Cooper at the bottom end. The two batsmen played out time, Lanning not out 20 and Turnbull not out 41. Shanghai were thus 136 runs behind with 8 wickets in hand.

The following is the the complete final score, with analysis:—

| HONGKONG                                 |                 |
|------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| R. Hancock, b Jackson                    | 11              |
| Lieut. Smith, R.A., run out              | 27              |
| W. C. D. Turner, c and b Turnbull        | 88              |
| J. W. Dixon, c Weippert, b Billings      | 0               |
| H. Hancock, c Weippert, b Jackson        | 9               |
| Lieut. Lumsden, R.A., c Dew, b Jackson   | 136             |
| H. Arthur, c Moule, b Dew                | 14              |
| A. G. Ward, b V. H. Lanning              | 17              |
| T. E. Pearce, l.b.w., b V. H. Lanning    | 24              |
| C. R. S. Cooper, b V. H. Lanning         | 0               |
| R. E. O. Bird, not out                   | 0               |
| Extras                                   | 10              |
| Total                                    | 336             |
| SHANGHAI.                                |                 |
| First Innings.                           | Second Innings. |
| A. E. Lanning, b Dixon                   | 0               |
| K. J. McEuen, c and b                    | 55              |
| Cooper                                   | 55              |
| W. H. Moule, l.b.w., b                   | 20              |
| Dixon                                    | 20              |
| W. J. Turnbull, l.b.w., b Dixon          | 1               |
| W. H. C. Weippert, c R. Hancock, b Dixon | 15              |
| W. J. Tyack, b Lumsden                   | 4               |
| V. H. Lanning, b Dixon                   | 0               |
| R. C. Farbridge (capt.), b Cooper        | 15              |
| G. M. Billings, c Smith, b Bird          | 4               |
| G. C. Dew, not out                       | 1               |
| W. H. Jackson, c H. Hancock, b Cooper    | 0               |
| Extras                                   | 7               |
| Total                                    | 122             |
| BOWING.                                  |                 |
| HONGKONG.                                |                 |
|                                          | O. M. R. W.     |
| Jackson                                  | 46 14 100 3     |
| Billings                                 | 36 9 93 1       |
| Dew                                      | 15 3 47 1       |
| V. H. Lanning                            | 9.4 3 34 3      |
| McEuen                                   | 9 37            |
| Ward                                     | 3 15 1          |
| SHANGHAI.                                |                 |
| First Innings.                           | Second Innings. |
| O. M. R. W.                              | O. M. R. W.     |
| Dixon                                    | 20 7 51 5       |
| Lumsden                                  | 22 5 47 1       |
| Bird                                     | 5 3 11 1        |
| Cooper                                   | 4.3 2 6 3       |
| Pearce                                   | 10.2 3 25 1     |
| H. Hancock                               | 4 11            |
| R. Hancock                               | 2 5             |

## HONGKONG JOTTINGS.

Congratulations are heartily offered to the Colonial Secretary on his appointment to administer the Government in the interval between the departure of Sir Henry Blake on the 21st November, and the arrival of Sir Mathew Nathan in March next. According to instructions issued in 1896 under the Royal Sign Manual and Signet, the Senior Military Officer in command of the regular forces in the Colony should assume the administration of the Government when the office of Governor is vacant or the Governor is incapacitated or absent. These instructions, perhaps, did not contemplate the contingency of the General Commanding the Troops being absent from the Colony at the same time as the Governor. I, for one, agree with the writer of the article in the *Times*, which the *Daily Press* reprinted a few days ago, that on general principles the proper officer to administer the Government in the absence of the Governor is the Colonial Secretary, and it may be hoped that the circumstances which have just arisen may lead the Colonial Office authorities to reconsider the standing instruction which they have now seen the necessity to depart from.

There have been rumours during the past week of an intention of the Government to revive the "night pass" system among the Chinese of the Colony. It was in April, 1865, that a notification appeared in the *Government Gazette* ordering that every Chinese going out after dark must carry a light, and that from 8 p.m. until sunrise any Chinese found without a pass and light would be taken into custody, employers of servants sent out during these hours being obliged to furnish them with the necessary passes and lights. The peace of the Colony was gravely disturbed at the time, and it was felt that desperate remedies were required. Now it is a fact that Hongkong is swarming with Chinese bad characters at the present

moment, but the night pass system is fraught with too many evils and too many hardships to the respectable Chinese residents to make its revival advisable. As a matter of fact, I know on the best authority that the Government has no intention of starting it again. It may have been discussed, among other remedial measures, but it will certainly not be adopted now. The decision is a wise one.

That the Peak is still as popular as ever as a place of residence is evidenced by the building operations still going on there. The new house built by Mr. Bryer in the throat of Victoria Gap is now completed and occupied, and though the site—mere shelf on the face of the rock above the Police Station—did not lend itself to architectural effect, the result is an eminently comfortable and convenient place of abode, open to all the breezes and commanding most extensive views. Another gentleman in the same profession (Mr. Denison) is building for himself a residence on the eastern slope of road leading to Mount Kellett. The site looked somewhat impossible, but the eye of an engineer sees possibilities where ordinary persons observe nothing but a declivity, and the new house will enjoy a capital position. The two new houses high up on Mount Kellett being built for the Taikoo hong are nearly completed externally. Another house is to be erected on the west side of Mount Kellett very shortly by the contractor for the new Hospital.

These houses, however, do little more than serve to make up for the three bungalows being sacrificed to make room for the Granville Sharp Memorial Hospital, which is now gradually rising on Kellett Spur. "Odonora" has already disappeared, and the other two are doomed and now give shelter to workmen only. At present the main building of the hospital is beginning to show up; the foundations for the other wings are not yet laid; but work is actively progressing, and by this time next year the building will probably be near to completion. Meantime the Jubilee Hospital on Barker Road is receiving the last finishing touches, and before His Excellency Sir Henry Blake leaves the Colony he will no doubt be asked to take it over on behalf of the Government.

Are the Chinese musical? The question was suggested by the unearthly sounds which marked the recent celebration of their Moon Festival; and there was not one in a group of Europeans who debated the point lately that did not agree that on that occasion at least the methods adopted to produce sounds supposed to be musical were both horrible and barbarous. Dwellers in Kowloon have good reason to complain sometimes of the tom-tom band sounds emanating from the Indian barracks in Macdonnell Road, but these faded into insignificant silence when compared to the Chinese noises made in honour of the mid-autumn moon. The Chinese really have some pretty little pastoral airs that one may hear occasionally as the morning market-boy wends his way to market, or as the funeral train pursue its journey to the burial grounds; but of grand music or light, happy music they seem to have no conception, and when it comes to their festival music they appear to relapse into barbaric expression akin to the South Sea islander's.

I shall be doing a small service which I know many will appreciate if I direct the attention of the Military authorities to the need of a little improvement to the entrance of the Parade Ground at the Beaconsfield Arcade end. I am not sure that this is not an unauthorised entrance, but it is one nevertheless that is generally used by the public who attend in increasing numbers every Monday afternoon to listen to the Band. What is needed is either that the ground should be properly sloped to the pathway, just at the point of entrance, or a stone step provided. Ladies especially would welcome this improvement.

BANYAN.

Admiral Fougue Jonquiere has been nominated to command a division of the French naval squadron in the Far East.



## REVIEWS.

**Buddhism.** An Illustrated Quarterly Review. Printed and published for the International Buddhist Society by the Hantawaddy Printing Works, Rangoon.

THIS is the first number of an illustrated quarterly review, the forthcoming appearance of which was announced some months ago in Rangoon. The magazine is published under the direction of the Buddhadasa Samagana, or International Buddhist Society, whose headquarters are in Rangoon. The objects of this society are an extension of the knowledge of the tenets of Buddhism, and also the promotion of the study of Pali, the language in which the Buddhist scriptures were originally written. The programme of the magazine is summed up in a supplement to the first number as follows:—(1) Articles on Buddhism by the best authorities; (2) translations from the Buddhist scriptures; (3) rare Pali texts; (4) general literary matter, poetry, etc.; (5) Buddhist archaeology; (6) reviews of works on Buddhism; (7) notes of interest to Pali students; (8) review of the position and progress of Buddhism; and (9) correspondence. The first number consists of some 170 pages, excellently illustrated, and the above-mentioned supplement explaining the objects of the society. The Editor is Ananda Maitriya, a Scotsman converted to the Buddhist faith, and undoubtedly a man of a very different class from those who have made the name of modern Buddhism one to be received with suspicion in England and America—especially the latter country. Buddhism has most certainly we think, a great future in the West, strange though this statement may sound alike to those who know little about it or those who know only of its antiquity. The International Buddhist Society hopes to be the starting point of a strong movement in the West. Who shall say no? The promoters are without a doubt sincere, and strive to justify the text which they have made their motto—*Sabba Dhamma Dhammadanam Jinati*, "The Gift of Truth (or the Law) excels all other Gifts."

The contributor to whom the place of honour in the first number is conceded is Sir Edwin Arnold, who has a poem on "The Golden Temple," the Shwe Dagon Pagoda of Rangoon. Lying though he was, "stricken, and blind and sorrowful," the author of *The Light of Asia* sends a charming and sympathetic poem in reply to the request made to him from Rangoon. "Buddhist Ethics" are treated by the leading British expert on the subject, Professor Rhys Davids. Dr. Giuseppe de Lorenzo discusses "Buddhism in Shakespeare." The Editor writes on "The Faith of the Future," "In the Shadow of Shwe Dagon," on "Nibbana"—it is to be noticed that Sanscrit forms, such as "Nirvana," are carefully and rightly avoided—as well as supplying a poetic "envoi," and, we suppose, the bulk of the news and notes. Other articles are those dealing with "Animism or Agnosticism?," an able contribution by Maung Po Me; with "The Women of Burma," by Mrs. Hla Oung, Hon. Treasurer of the Society; with "Pali Examinations," by Taw Sein Ko; and a translation by Dr. Karl E. Neumann, Professor of Pali at Vienna, of "The Instruction of Rahulo." Altogether the contributions comprise a very strong array of modern Buddhist writers.

A few pages of Buddhist bibliography are appended as part of the supplement. A fairly comprehensive list of European and American works is given; but among them we fail to find Samuel Beal's *Catena of the Chinese Buddhist Classics*, or the same author's more recent *Texts from the Buddhist Canon*. But the list is professedly incomplete at present.

As a magazine, considered apart from its religious teaching, *Buddhism* is an excellent production, well illustrated, and got up in a way which does great credit to the Hantawaddy Printing Works. Sold at two rupees a copy, it is really wonderfully cheap and deserves to sell widely. It should certainly be bought by all in any way interested in Buddhism, either doctrinal or historical.

*From Hongkong to Canton by the Pearl River.* A Book for the Globetrotter. By Captain C. V. Lloyd, of the s.s. *Hankow*. Hongkong: Daily Press Office.

THIS is the latest addition to the guide-books for

tourists in this part of the world, and is a very readable little volume, containing, as it does, an interesting account and description of all the points worth noting during a trip to Canton. Captain Lloyd is an experienced traveller, and ably describes the beauties of the trip, the subject of his book, pointing out the many points of interest which as a rule escape the notice of the ordinary tourist. There will be many who, on reading this book will be surprised at the many points of beauty and interest they missed when taking this trip. The book also contains many reminiscences and anecdotes referring to the various places passed on the river, and are all entertainingly told, and as the little volume is well supplied with excellent maps and charts, as well as some very good photographs, and is of a very neat and handy form, its value is much enhanced, so that it should find a ready sale among others besides "globetrotters."

## NORTH CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

The following is the report for presentation to the twelfth ordinary general meeting of shareholders, to be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 10, The Bund, Shanghai, to-morrow, the 13th October, at 4 p.m.:

The directors have pleasure in submitting the annexed duly audited statement of the company's accounts to the 30th June 1903.

An interim dividend of 4 per cent., aggregating Taels 45,283.02, was declared on the 1st May last, and after deducting this amount from the balance of the working account, there remains a sum of Taels 148,357.25, which the directors recommend should be appropriated in the following manner:—

A final dividend of 4 per cent. on paid-up capital.

A bonus of 10 per cent. upon contributory premiums.

Taels 40,000 to the credit of the reserve fund. And the balance to be retained to meet further liabilities.

## LIABILITY ACCOUNT.

As the balance of Taels 214,688.33 to the credit of this account is largely in excess of our estimated requirements, the directors further recommend that Taels 100,000 should be transferred to the reserve fund. This, with the Taels 40,000 above referred to, will increase that fund to Taels 500,000.

1903.

The balance at credit of working account to the 30th June amounts to Taels 271,589.82.

## DIRECTORS.

Messrs. G. A. Matthews, W. Meyerink, A. McLeod, and John H. Osborne resigned their seats on the Board upon their departure for Europe, and Messrs. C. M. Dyce, A. Zickermann, H. R. Kinneer, and W. H. Poate were invited to fill the vacancies thereby created.

All the directors retire in accordance with the regulations of the company, but being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

## AUDITORS.

It is with great regret that the directors record the death of Mr. Augustus White, who has acted as one of the auditors of the company during the past quarter of a century.

The accounts have been audited by Messrs. Wrightson and Wingrove, and their term of office having expired, they again tender their services to the shareholders.

By order of the Court of Directors,  
WM. GEO. BAYNE, Secretary.

The accounts are as follows:—

| BALANCE-SHEET, 30th June, 1903.                                   |                    |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|
| Dr.                                                               | Taels.             |
| To capital account:—5,000 shares at £25 = £125,000.0.0 at 2s. 4d. | 1,071,428.57       |
| To reserve fund                                                   | 360,000.00         |
| To exchange fluctuation account                                   | 31,859.14          |
| To working account 1902:—                                         |                    |
| Amount brought forward from below                                 | 193,640.27         |
| Deduct Interim share dividend                                     | 45,283.02          |
|                                                                   | 148,357.25         |
| To working account 1903:—Amount brought forward from below        | 271,589.82         |
| To liability account for 1901 and previous years                  | 214,688.33         |
| To sundry creditors                                               | 3,742.00           |
| To dividends uncollected                                          | 2,485.78           |
|                                                                   | Taels 2,104,141.89 |

| Cr.                                                                                      | Taels.             |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|
| By cash on current and deposit accounts in Shanghai                                      | 200,030.84         |
| By Chinese Imperial Government loan of 1886 (E. issue)                                   | 19,500.00          |
| By Shanghai Municipal loans                                                              | 1,01,060.00        |
| By Shanghai Land Investment Co.'s 5 per cent. debentures                                 | 6,759.25           |
| By Shanghai Land Investment Co.'s 6 per cent. debentures                                 | 69,984.65          |
| By Shanghai Waterworks Co.'s 5 per cent. debentures                                      | 9,600.00           |
| By Shanghai Waterworks Co.'s 6 per cent. debentures                                      | 20,140.00          |
| By Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf Co.'s 6 per cent. debentures                              | 10,362.20          |
| By Shanghai Mutual Telephone Co., Ltd.                                                   | 400.00             |
| By mortgages on property in Shanghai                                                     | 113,000.00         |
| By London freehold premises                                                              | 323,817.25         |
| By London branch—Balance, viz.:                                                          |                    |
| Cash at bankers                                                                          | £5,193 17 1        |
| British Government securities                                                            | 19,635 6 6         |
| Indian Government securities                                                             | 18,994 6 11        |
| Colonial Government securities                                                           | 26,989 17 4        |
| Chinese Government 5 per cent. loan of 1896                                              | 10,844 14 7        |
| Chinese Imperial Railway 5 per cent. loan of 1899                                        | 4,790 0 0          |
| Japanese Government 4 per cent. loan of 1899                                             | 8,745 2 0          |
| English Railway securities                                                               | 5,228 16 1         |
| Indian Railway securities                                                                | 18,743 14 0        |
| Canadian Pacific Railway 5 per cent. mortgage debentures                                 | 5,593 15 0         |
| Furniture accounts—London and Manchester                                                 | 270 0 0            |
| Premiums outstanding, bills receivable, policy stamps and drafts in course of collection | 7,103 19 4         |
|                                                                                          | £132,180 8 10      |
| Less—Due to sundries                                                                     | 1,824 3 7          |
|                                                                                          | 1,117,839.39       |
| By balances at branches                                                                  | 61,502.67          |
| By furniture at head office and branches                                                 | 1,900.94           |
| By sundry debtors                                                                        | 48,145.60          |
|                                                                                          | Taels 2,104,141.89 |

## WORKING ACCOUNT, 1902.

| Dr.                              | Taels.           |
|----------------------------------|------------------|
| To net premium                   | 611,779.72       |
| To interest                      | 63,261.50        |
| To transfer and certificate fees | 73.00            |
|                                  | Taels 675,121.22 |

| Cr.                                          | Taels.           |
|----------------------------------------------|------------------|
| By agency commissions                        | 16,604.06        |
| By charges at head office, branch & agencies | 130,162.51       |
| By directors' and auditors' fees             | 4,900.00         |
| By income tax                                | 9,776.12         |
| By depreciation furniture account            | 221.88           |
| By losses and claims                         | 325,815.48       |
| By balance carried forward                   | 193,640.27       |
|                                              | Taels 675,121.22 |

## WORKING ACCOUNT, 1903.

| Dr.                              | Taels.           |
|----------------------------------|------------------|
| To net premium                   | 369,958.40       |
| To interest                      | 33,464.93        |
| To transfer and certificate fees | 30.00            |
|                                  | Taels 408,453.33 |

| Cr.                                              | Taels.           |
|--------------------------------------------------|------------------|
| By agency commissions                            | 5,060.24         |
| By charges at head office, branches and agencies | 72,679.03        |
| By directors' and auditors' fees                 | 2,450.00         |
| By income tax                                    | 3,258.21         |
| By losses and claims                             | 53,416.03        |
| By balance carried forward                       | 271,589.82       |
|                                                  | Taels 408,453.33 |

The *Ostasiatische Lloyd* publishes a telegram dated Yokohama, 12th October, which runs thus:—There is absolutely nothing in the report that war has been declared between Japan and Russia. The negotiations going on between the two nations are being carried on with the greatest calmness. The following proposal is now under negotiation: Russia will evacuate Manchuria, but will reserve for herself the right to bring back her troops whenever riots, etc., endanger the railroad officials. She concedes to Japan the same rights (in Corea), should any Japanese be in danger through the same causes. Russia agrees to Japan commencing to build railways in Corea starting from Masampo, but there is nothing known about Japan having occupied Masampo. About fourteen days ago the Japanese squadron, which has been on a cruise, anchored at Masampo, but all the ships have since returned to Fuso and Kyushu.



## JELEBU MINING COMPANY.

An extraordinary general meeting of the Jelebu Mining and Trading Company, Ltd. was held in the office of the general agents, Messrs. Syme and Co., at Singapore on the 9th inst. Mr. J. W. van de Stadt presided, and the others present were Messrs. J. E. Romenij, R. J. Rahamin, E. G. Nathan, K. T. G. Fleming, A. Agnew, E. G. H. Edlin, G. A. Derrick, A. M. McNeil, W. N. Sime, R. W. Dunn, J. W. Haffenden, H. W. Bawa, and Sopromainiz.

The Chairman briefly explained the position of the Company, and said the bank was willing to settle the matter if a syndicate was formed to take over the property and he thought such a syndicate would be formed. He moved: "That as has been proved to the satisfaction of this meeting that the Company cannot by reason of its liabilities continue its business, and that it is advisable to wind up the same, and accordingly that the Company be wound up voluntarily."

Mr. R. J. Rahamin seconded and the resolution was unanimously carried.

The following gentlemen were appointed liquidators, Messrs. J. W. van de Stadt, J. Gardner, and E. Nathan.

## SUPREME COURT.

Thursday, 15th October.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR A. G. WISE  
(PUISNE JUDGE).

## A BAD SPECULATION.

Dorabjee & Co. of the King Edward Hotel, sued J. T. de Souza, clerk in the C.P.R. offices, for \$230.13, being balance of account due for meals as supplied by the plaintiffs. Mr. J. Hays, of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes & Master, solicitors, appeared for the plaintiffs.

Mr. Hays stated that this money was due as the balance of an account for meals supplied on an excursion trip of the s.s. *Kinshan* to Macao on the 2nd August last.

Evidence showed that this trip was run by the plaintiff. He arranged with Mr. Dorabjee to have tiffin supplied on board at so much a head. The trip was not quite the success it might have been. Only part of the account had been settled. Defendant's objection was that contrary to agreement many people were allowed to sit down for meals without first purchasing the necessary tickets.

His Lordship remarked that he supposed it was a bad speculation and defendant wanted to get out of it. Judgment for the plaintiffs with costs.

The Court adjourned.

## SPORTING NOTES.

(Daily Press, 10th October)

Nearly all the attention of the Colony, in sporting matters at least, is directed toward Shanghai, where our cricket team is due this afternoon on the *Tartar*. After a good deal of uncertainty during the last week the side was able to leave Hongkong at full strength—with the exception, of course, of Sercombe Smith, who would have been one of the first chosen had he been available. Arthur and Lumsden were both looked on as doubtful starters at the beginning of the present week, but happily their duties have not prevented their going, a fact which makes an immense difference to the strength of the XI. Ward has gone up lame and may be unable to play, but in Lowe there is a capital reserve to take his place if necessary. Both Lee and Davies had strong claims to a place in the team, but the task of filling the last three places must have been a very difficult one for the selection committee, the season proper not having begun; and there is every reason for satisfaction that so good a lot has gone north. A thirteenth player goes up to-day, in the person of Mr. T. C. Gray, one of the original reserves. Shanghai seems fairly confident that victory will rest in the Settlement, and if we were to judge only by the last two years' cricket form in Hong-

kong there would appear ample reason for the confidence. However, our team has a good captain and a lot of good cricketers in it, and there seems no reason to despair of lifting the flag, if that is the correct expression to use. By the way, the H.K.C.C. flag made its appearance just in time to be run up on the *Tartar* on Wednesday: it was, I hear, mislaid until almost the last minute.

Cricketers here will echo Hancock's expressions of gratitude to Mr. E. W. Mitchell, President of the Cricket Club, for the way in which he has worked for the promotion of this Interport team. He deserves the Club's best thanks, and will get them from those that remain behind as well as those that have gone to Shanghai. The former class is now preparing to get as much cricket as they can while the cracks are away, and under the able direction of P. W. Goldring there should be plenty of practice. The First XII meets the Next XII to-day in a game which should be useful in bringing out new players, seeing that the First XII is, so to speak, only the Second XII of the Club.

The match at Shanghai last Saturday between the provisional Interport XI and the Rest was inconclusive, but not much satisfaction to Hongkong can be derived from this fact. The 13 "Rest" batted first and made 119 (W. J. Tyack 48, Lieut. Forbes 23, T. Veitch 15), Jackson securing 8 wickets for 33 runs. When the XI went in it was 4 o'clock, and they had only time to make 92 for three wickets, Turnbull contributing 53 and V. H. Lanning 21, not out. Lemarharchand played as substitute for McClure in the XI, but only made 9. It is pretty obvious that the provisional team would have achieved a hollow victory.

The football season is still in its infancy. The V.R.C. plays the *Amphitrite* this afternoon, but the Football Club is still paying attention to six-a-side games only. In this competition Brent's team is a pretty strong favourite, and, if it can keep up to present form, should be able to gain the coveted trophy. Other football is desultory at present, though keen military or naval games can occasionally be witnessed in the Happy Valley.

Among the arrivals by the *Matta* yesterday, rowing men will no doubt have noticed the name of Mr. F. W. Warre, who comes out here to join Messrs. Gilman & Co. Mr. Warre is a son of the Dr. Warre, Headmaster of Eton, and, I believe, a cousin of Messrs. H. W. and M. W. Slade of Hongkong. He was President of the O.U.B.C. and a noted oar at Eton, so that it can easily be imagined he is a great acquisition to Hongkong rowing. At the present time Hongkong could probably put a four into the water which would beat any crew out East. Unfortunately we cannot try conclusions with Shanghai this year, but 1904 may see us testing our strength against our neighbours. In the meantime the expected contests against Canton promise good sport. Probably our best crew will not proceed to Canton, but a very good "A" crew is available. The Regatta ought to be unusually interesting this year.

The Golf Club's Professional Pairs ended in a victory for Messrs. May and Stabb, of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, who defeated the legal pair, Messrs. Grist and Beavis, very luckily at the last hole. Grist's caddy, in handing his employer his putter on the last green, dropped it on the ball and so the hole, the match, and the prize fell to the Bank men Messrs. Grist and Beavis are to be consoled with on a very unusual mishap.—The Captain's Cup this month fell to Captain Crichton, R.A., who won a ridiculously easy victory over all other competitors, no one else being nearer than five strokes to him; the Pool was won by Capt. Radford.

(Daily Press, 17th October.)

Had anyone said a week ago that Hongkong was likely to beat Shanghai by an innings and a few runs to spare, he would certainly have been looked upon in Hongkong as foolish, if nothing worse. Cricketers and critics in Hongkong have held Shanghai cricket in great respect ever since the last Interport game here.

Moreover, this season we have heard a lot about the strength of our Northern neighbours, and it was plain, from the writings of the Shanghai sporting critics they considered themselves above the average. Even after the news of the excellent innings of our men was telegraphed down, there were plenty of people here who said: "Wait till Shanghai go in! On the Shanghai wicket they are good for at least as much as our men." The possibility of Hongkong not having to bat again was never considered. So it may well be imagined that a win by an innings and 23 runs was a very pleasant surprise to Hongkong. The fact, it may be noted in passing, was evident in Hongkong on Friday evening. The return of the team will be of the nature of a triumphal entry, I hear. They certainly deserve it. It was thought some of them at least might be coming back on the *Athenian*, but from Hancock's wire it seems that all will return on the *Coromandel* together.

It is not possible yet to publish a criticism of the play, but one or two outstanding facts may be noted. In the first place Lumsden and Turner between them made 224 out of the 326 runs from the bat in the Hongkong innings. On the other hand, McEuen's first innings and the second innings of Turnbull and Dew contributed 153 to Shanghai's 299 from the bat. So it cannot justly be urged that there was more inequality in our batting than in Shanghai's. The arrival of Lumsden in the Colony certainly made an enormous difference to our strength, and on this Hongkong may well congratulate itself. But there were some good bats who did not come off in our one innings, and they curiously enough were those first mentioned when the idea of sending up a team was mooted, namely the Hancocks and Dixon. But R. Hancock evidently did a great deal for the side by his generalship, and Dixon's bowling in the first innings was the most important factor in Shanghai's breakdown. That so sterling an all-round cricketer as H. Hancock failed to distinguish himself is strange, but it was evidently not his day. Some of the Shanghai cracks made far more disastrous failures. The Lannings tried, with some success, to make up for their first joint "spectacles," but except for Moule, who did get double figures both times, and Dew, who covered himself with glory and was not dismissed either innings, every one in their team had at least one total failure. Our bowling, which was considered weak here, was wonderfully effective. Cooper's 6 wickets for 59 is a complete answer to those few who doubted the wisdom of his inclusion in the team.

There seems to have been a really good boxing contest at the Shanghai Coliseum last Saturday night, when Charles St. Clair and Billy Bellew met in a 20-round fight which the referee was obliged to call a draw. Both men were on their feet at the finish, though the affair was a most vigorous one. Bellew was the popular favourite, St. Clair meeting with the usual hostile reception accorded to him. The *North-China Daily News* deprecates this attitude and says that "St. Clair showed himself quite willing to conform to all rules, fought gamely and well throughout, without taking undue advantage, and it would be more in keeping with the spirit of fair play if this fact was recognised and the 'fair field and no favour' motto applied at least whilst the men are in the ring." Another fight between the two men is proposed, to take place during race-week at Shanghai.

## OMPAX.

In the British Court, Bangkok, on the 5th inst., before His Honour Acting Judge Wilkinson and a jury, Mr. A. F. G. Tilleke, managing proprietor of the *Siam Observer* and brother of the Attorney-General for Siam, was, with his Burmese clerk Mong Ong put on his trial on the charge of feloniously receiving certain stolen property belonging to Mr. F. Graehlert, jeweller, knowing it to have been stolen. The case is naturally causing a great sensation in Bangkok. Mr. Tilleke (who, by the way, is Cingalese by extraction) is defended by Mr. H. Fort, of Singapore, and by Mr. Gibbins, while the prosecution is conducted by Mr. Teutsch.



## CRICKET.

## FIRST XI. v. NEXT XXIII.

On the 10th inst. a match commenced on the Cricket Ground between the First XI. and Next XXIII. not, as first announced, between the First XII. and Next XXII. J. Hooper was unable to play for the First team, several changes being made in the other. The game was not remarkable, though several good performances were accomplished. The XXIII. managed to run up 158, the chief stand being one of 33 by Ross and F. D. Bain for the eighteenth wicket. Ross's 43 was a capital innings and contained one hit for 6. For the most part the bowlers had the best of it and Rimington came out with the excellent figures 13. 0. 40. 11; in his first four overs he captured five wickets for 6 runs. When the XI. went in they shaped very poorly, only two men making double figures. Walter Dixon carried his bat for 19 and, going in again when his side followed on, made another 19 before he was caught out. The XI. did better in their second innings, and had scored 144 for 8 wickets when stumps were drawn, Chichester and William Dixon showing some vigorous cricket. The bowling honours for the XXIII. fell chiefly to the brothers George and Lionel Lammert. The XXIII. won the match by 95 runs on the first innings. Score and analysis:—

## NEXT XXIII.

|                                                   |    |
|---------------------------------------------------|----|
| J. P. Jordan, b Wm. Dixon                         | 11 |
| F. H. Kew, run out                                | 4  |
| F. Hall Wright, c Goldring, b Wm. Dixon           | 3  |
| Capt. Boyd, R.A., run out                         | 10 |
| L. E. Lammert, c Goldring, b Sercombe             | 6  |
| Smith                                             | 0  |
| C. D. Silas, b Rimington                          | 4  |
| A. Mackenzie (Capt.), c W. Dixon, b Rimington     | 8  |
| G. P. Lammert, b Rimington                        | 2  |
| H. P. Lammert, run out                            | 6  |
| Lieut. Hodgson, S.F., b Rimington                 | 11 |
| Capt. J. S. Harvey, R.A.M.C., lbw. b Rimington    | 0  |
| J. W. C. Bonnar, c sub. b Rimington               | 7  |
| Lieut. C. J. Sutor, R.A., c Atkinson, b Rimington | 1  |
| H. R. Wells, c Walter Dixon, b Rimington          | 10 |
| G. H. Edwards, b Rimington                        | 1  |
| H. M. Bain, c Ferrier, b Rimington                | 2  |
| W. W. Ross, c Walter Dixon, b Sercombe            | 43 |
| Smith                                             | 1  |
| C. Hickling, b Rimington                          | 1  |
| F. D. Bain, b Wm. Dixon                           | 11 |
| G. A. Woodcock, st Goldring, b Sercombe           | 5  |
| Smith                                             | 2  |
| J. A. Woodgate c Rimington b Sercombe             | 0  |
| W. W. Clark, run out                              | 0  |
| G. Grimble, not out                               | 0  |
| Extras                                            | 16 |

Total.....158

## FIRST XI.

| First Innings.                                      | Second Innings.               |
|-----------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Hon. Dr. J. M. Atkinson, c Harvey, b L. Lammert     | 0 c L., b H. Lammert 0        |
| Capt. P. G. Davies, c Edwards, b L. Lammert         | 1 not out..... 15             |
| Lieut. Rimington, S.F., run out                     | 1 c and b G. Lammert 11       |
| Major Chichester, b Hodgson                         | 3 c Sutor, b G. Lammert 46    |
| Wm. Dixon, c Hickling, b L. Lammert                 | 12 c Edwards, b L. Lammert 33 |
| T. Sercombe, Smith (capt.), c Hodgson, b L. Lammert | 0 Bonnar, b G. Lammert 13     |
| Capt. Blach, R.A., c and b Hodgson                  | 3 c Boyd, b G. Lammert 3      |
| Walter Dixon, not out                               | 19 c Edwards, b G. Lammert 19 |
| Lieut. Dobbyn, R.A., c Wells, b Ross                | 8 c L., b G., Lammert 1       |
| Col. Ferrier, A.D.P., b Ross                        | 4                             |
| P. W. Goldring, b G. Lammert                        | 2                             |
| Extras                                              | 9                             |

Total.....63 Total (8 wickets) 144

## BOWLING ANALYSIS.

## NEXT XXIII.

|                | O. | M. | R. | W. |
|----------------|----|----|----|----|
| Sercombe Smith | 12 | 2  | 35 | 4  |
| William Dixon  | 16 | 3  | 32 | 3  |
| Rimington      | 13 | —  | 40 | 11 |
| Chichester     | 11 | 4  | 21 | 0  |
| Davies         | 3  | 0  | 14 | 0  |

## FIRST XI.

|             | O. | M. | R. | W. | O.   | M. | R. | W. |
|-------------|----|----|----|----|------|----|----|----|
| Hodgson     | 7  | 2  | 14 | 2  | —    | —  | —  | —  |
| L. Lammert  | 6  | 2  | 25 | 4  | 3    | 0  | 17 | 1  |
| G. Lammert  | 23 | 0  | 10 | 1  | 12.2 | 1  | 46 | 6  |
| Ross        | 2  | 0  | 5  | 2  | 0    | 0  | 27 | 0  |
| Harvey      | —  | —  | —  | —  | 4    | 0  | 18 | 0  |
| Hall Wright | —  | —  | —  | —  | 2    | 0  | 8  | 0  |
| Mackenzie   | —  | —  | —  | —  | 3    | 0  | 15 | 0  |
| H. Lammert  | —  | —  | —  | —  | 2    | 0  | 10 | 1  |

## H.K.C.C. v. SHERWOOD FORESTERS.

It is not an exciting game which was witnessed on Saturday between a very moderate team of the H.K.C.C. and the Sherwood Foresters. The soldiers were completely outclassed, the Club winning by an innings (declared with 6 wickets down) and 68 runs. Little comment is called for. Lieut. Rimington alone managed to average 10 for his two efforts, and all four Club bowlers who were tried met with success, especially Chichester in the second innings, who captured 6 wickets for 7 runs, including 3 for 0 in his last over. Chichester was also a batting success, as he made 67 out of the 101 scored for the first wicket. After Mackenzie's dismissal 170 went up before another wicket fell. Then a collapse occurred, which was stopped by the Club's declaration of its innings. The Sherwoods' second attempt was a procession, the scores at the fall of the several wickets being:—0, 6, 13, 21, 27, 30, 40, 40, 40, 40. Score and analysis:—

## SHERWOOD FORESTERS.

| First Innings.                        | Second Innings.                 |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Pte. Garratt, lbw., b S. Smith        | 16 b Chichester                 |
| Pte. Cope, c S. Smith, b Mackenzie    | 0 b Chichester                  |
| Sergt. Westermann, b Smith            | 6 c Parker, b L. E. Lammert     |
| Sergt. Bedford, b S. Smith            | 4 c Smith, b L. E. Lammert      |
| Lt. Rimington, c Davies, b Mackenzie  | 18 c & b L. E. Lammert          |
| Lt. Hodgson (capt.), c and b S. Smith | 8 b Chichester                  |
| Lt. Becke, c and b S. Smith           | 12 run out                      |
| Pte. Guyford, run out                 | 0 c L. E. Lammert, b Chichester |
| Pte. Meakin, c Davies, b Mackenzie    | 2 not out                       |
| Pte. Kennedy, b S. Smith              | 2 b Chichester                  |
| Pte. Cunningham, not out              | 8 b Chichester                  |
| Extras                                | 0                               |
| Total                                 | 76                              |
| Total                                 | 40                              |

## H.K.C.C.

|                                          |    |
|------------------------------------------|----|
| A. Mackenzie, c Becke, b Westermann      | 38 |
| Major Chichester, D.A.A.G., b Westermann | 67 |
| Lieut. Royd, R.A., c and b Rimington     | 26 |
| Capt. Davies, A.O.R., b Becke            | 26 |
| C. A. Parker, R.N., run out              | 2  |
| A. Wilson, R.N., not out                 | 9  |
| L. E. Lammert, b Rimington               | 1  |
| Extras                                   | 15 |

Total (6 wickets) .....184

G. P. Lammert, P. W. Goldring, H. R. Wells, and T. Sercombe Smith (capt.), did not bat.

## BOWLING ANALYSIS.

## SHERWOOD FORESTERS.

|                | O.   | M. | R. | W. | O. | M. | R. | W. |
|----------------|------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| Sercombe Smith | 15.2 | 4  | 36 | 6  | —  | —  | —  | —  |
| Mackenzie      | 15   | 2  | 40 | 3  | —  | —  | —  | —  |
| Chichester     | —    | —  | —  | —  | 8  | 4  | 7  | 6  |
| L. E. Lammert  | —    | —  | —  | —  | 7  | 1  | 16 | 3  |

## H.K.C.C.

|            | O.  | M. | R. | W. |
|------------|-----|----|----|----|
| Garrett    | 3   | —  | 18 | —  |
| Cope       | 6   | 1  | 18 | —  |
| Rimington  | 8.3 | —  | 31 | 2  |
| Meakin     | 7   | —  | 30 | —  |
| Kennedy    | 3   | —  | 14 | —  |
| Hodgson    | 4   | —  | 12 | —  |
| Westermann | 6   | —  | 32 | 2  |
| Becke      | 3   | —  | 13 | 1  |

## H.K. CIVIL SERVICE v. R.A.M.C.

This match was played on Sunday at Happy Valley, on the former's ground, and resulted in a victory for the R.A.M.C. by 17 runs. For the losers Lander and Brett both batted well, and Witchell was in excellent form in bowling. Privates Cook and Williams shared the bowling for the Medicals, Cook taking the honours, whilst Private Woolley was in splendid form in batting. Scores:—

## H.K. CIVIL SERVICE.

|                                  |    |
|----------------------------------|----|
| Witchell, c Woolley, b Cook      | 1  |
| Gidley, H. J., c Shinner, b Cook | 5  |
| Lander, b Williams               | 23 |
| Brett, c Harvey, b Cook          | 13 |
| Robins, c Wilson, b Cook         | 8  |
| Pitt, b Cook                     | 2  |
| Andrews, b Cook                  | 2  |
| Woolley, b Williams              | 0  |
| Brown, A., b Williams            | 0  |
| Deveney, c and b Cook            | 0  |
| Wheal, not out                   | 0  |
| Extras                           | 0  |

Total.....52

## R.A.M.C.

|                                      |    |
|--------------------------------------|----|
| Lieut. Harvey, lbw., b Witchell      | 1  |
| S. Sergt. Wilson, b Witchell         | 0  |
| Pte. Woolley, b Witchell             | 38 |
| Sergt. Major Allwork, b Witchell     | 4  |
| Pte. Cook, c Gidley, b Brett         | 5  |
| Pte. Duff, b Witchell                | 2  |
| Corpl. Goodwill, c Andrews, b Lander | 7  |
| Pte. Chaffer, b Witchell             | 0  |
| Pte. Williams, b Witchell            | 0  |
| Pte. Lawson, c Andrews, b Witchell   | 3  |
| Corpl. Shinner, not out              | 1  |
| Extras                               | 8  |

Total.....69

## ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

## MCWEEN AND BOGEY CUP.

The following were the results of the competitions below:—

## MCWEEN CUP.

|                       |     |   |    |   |    |
|-----------------------|-----|---|----|---|----|
| *Mr. H. C. T. Dowding | 90  | — | 15 | = | 75 |
| Mr. J. E. Lee         | 90  | — | 18 | = | 77 |
| Mr. J. Douglas        | 95  | — | 18 | = | 77 |
| Mr. C. A. Parker      | 87  | — | 8  | = | 79 |
| Capt. Phillips        | 90  | — | 10 | = | 80 |
| Mr. H. C. Sandford    | 98  | — | 18 | = | 80 |
| Mr. E. J. Grist       | 85  | — | 3  | = | 82 |
| Mr. E. V. D. Parr     | 97  | — | 15 | = | 82 |
| Dr. Gibson            | 97  | — | 15 | = | 82 |
| Dr. Martin            | 89  | — | 6  | = | 83 |
| Mr. E. A. Ram         | 93  | — | 15 | = | 83 |
| Mr. A. J. Williams    | 99  | — | 15 | = | 84 |
| Mr. W. J. Gresson     | 101 | — | 16 | = | 85 |
| Mr. P. R. Scott       | 102 | — | 12 | = | 90 |

19 entries.

## BOGEY AND MARIN CUP.

## Handicap.

|                       |      |            |
|-----------------------|------|------------|
| *Mr. H. C. T. Dowding | 11   | 2 up       |
| Mr. E. V. D. Parr     | 15   | 1 up       |
| Mr. J. Douglas        | 18   | all square |
| Mr. C. E. H. Beavis   | scr. | all square |
| Mr. J. E. Lee         | 13   | 1 down     |
| Mr. A. J. Williams    | 14   | 1 down     |
| Captain Crichton      | 7    | 2 down     |
| Mr. C. A. Parker      | 8    | 3 down     |
| Mr. H. C. Sandford    | 18   | 3 down     |
| Mr. W. J. Gresson     | 12   | 4 down     |
| Mr. C. H. Grace       | 14   | 5 down     |

29 entries.

\* Winner.

## ENGLAND v. SCOTLAND.

The Happy Valley links were the scene of a sixteen-a-side match between teams representing England and Scotland on Sunday, play lasting all day. Scotland in the end gained a meritorious victory by one point in the singles and 5 in the foursomes. The Scottish representatives were, as a matter of fact, 2 matches up in both, but it had been agreed that the winner of a match should score 2 points and the winner of a bye 1, giving the above-mentioned result in points.

The pairing was as following, the English player's name being put first in each case:—C. E. H. Beavis v. W. W. Clark; E. J. Grist v. Gershom Stewart; C. W. May v. J. Johnstone; C. A. Parker v. Capt. H. Crichton; H. Pinckney v. Murray Stewart; E. Deacon v. W. M. Anderson; Capt. Phillips v. W. W. Ross; Lt. R. Dowding v. J. Stodart; J. E. Lee v. P. R. Scott; H. Hunter v. H. W. Robertson; A. B. Smith v. Capt. J. Douglas; C. H. Grace v. K. McK. Ross; N. J. Stabb v. Major L. Gordon Cumming; Capt. F. Radford v. W. J. Gresson; Dr. Drew v. N. Taylor; Dr. Grazebrook v. Dr. Gibson.

An enthusiastic Scot carried away the detailed score last night, only one copy of which had been kept.

Reuter's Peking correspondent, leaving Peking on the 7th inst. for Newchwang, is reported to have said that he was "going to see Russia fail to evacuate Newchwang" on the 8th. He saw that event.



## THE "AUSTRALIEN."

The French Consul, while on board the *Australien*, held an enquiry into the circumstances of the stranding of the ship, being assisted by an officer from the French cruiser *Bugeaud* as assessor. The result of the enquiry tends to show that the accident was due to the steamer not answering her helm when ported in order to enter the narrow channel between Uma-hima and Nakotoshima. It appears there is no reason to believe that anything was wrong with the steering gear, and the only explanation seems to be the existence of a strong and quite abnormal current bearing on the bow of the ship and counteracting the effect of the helm, with the result that the ship drifted bodily to starboard, and, instead of entering the channel, struck the land stern on, notwithstanding that she was headed almost precisely as she should have been to enter the channel, and was within 150 feet or less of the open water. The speed of the engines had been reduced when the grounding appeared inevitable, but with little effect in reducing the headway of the ship.

No blame attaches to the captain or officers of the steamer, all orders having been executed as given by the pilot in charge (Captain H. B. James), nor does any blame seem to attach to the pilot himself as far as is shown by the Consular enquiry, which was necessarily of a summary character. The pilot will of course be called upon to clear himself before the Japanese Marine Court, and the proceedings will doubtless throw full light on what appears at present to be merely one more instance of a disaster caused by the treacherous currents in Japanese waters.

The French Consul took advantage of the steamer *Annam* stopping for an hour or so, on the 30th ult., on her way from Kobe, in proximity to the *Australien*, to proceed on board and examine some of the passengers who had been brought back to Kobe after the stranding of the last-named ship and had been present at the time of the disaster. All those examined, including Sir Hiram Wilkinson, Chief Justice of the British Supreme Court in Shanghai, testified to the perfect coolness of the captain and officers, and the efficiency of the crew. As one of them expressed it, the boats were lowered with as little excitement and as good order as if on the occasion of a boat drill.—*Kobe Chronicle*.

## HONGKONG.

The Police and the Volunteers are to get the new service rifle shortly.

A Chinese corpse, dead of plague, has been found on a buoy in the Central Fairway of the Harbour, the discovery being reported during the 24 hours ending at noon on the 14th inst.

A conference of Anglican Bishops was to be held in Shanghai on the 16th inst. The Rt. Rev. J. C. Hoare, D. D., Bishop of Victoria, left by the *Korea* on the 13th inst. to be present at the conference. On his way back, the Bishop will visit the Fokien portion of his Diocese, and will probably return here about the end of November.

The following returns of the average amount of bank-notes in circulation and of specie in reserve in Hongkong, during September, are certified by the managers of the respective banks:—

| Banks.                                       | Average Amount. | Specie in Reserve. |
|----------------------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China | 3,32,435        | 1,850,000          |
| Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation    | 11,673,832      | 7,000,000          |
| National Bank of China, Limited              | 445,630         | 150,000            |
| Total                                        | \$15,439,897    | \$9,000,000        |

An exciting incident was witnessed at 230 on the 11th inst., opposite Blue Buildings, Praya East. Having had a quarrel with her mistress, a Chinese woman jumped into the harbour with the intention of putting an end to her existence. The would-be suicide struck the water near a sampau, the occupants of which had seen her enter the water, and on coming to the surface the boat people secured a hold of her clothes, and after a hard fight managed to pull the woman, who struggled like one possessed, into the sampau; from thence she was transferred to No. 2 Police Station.

Mr. W. Armstrong has been elected a lay member of the Church Body, vice Commander R. Murray Rumsey, resigned.

H.E. Sir Henry and Lady Blake arrived here on the 13th inst. from their trip to the West River by the *Stanley*, and landed at 8.45 p.m. at Blake Pier.

It is notified in the *Gazette* that M. Gaston Liebert, having arrived in the Colony, has been recognised by H. E. the Governor as Consul for France.

A big civet-cat, which has been working havoc for some time past in a poultry-yard at East Point, was caught the other day, and shot by Mr. J. E. Sinclair.

The local agent of the Messageries Maritimes Company on the 9th inst. informed us that the s.s. *Australien* was successfully floated on the previous morning by the help of the French flagship *Montcalm*, and sailed yesterday morning for Nagasaki, where she is to be docked for repairs.

A quantity of mite-bags caught fire under Dart Loong's shop in Wellington Street on the 12th inst. At the risk of breaking their necks, several Japanese climbed up and down the verandah-supports of the second and third floors of the buildings, and in their excitement they also threw bundles of clothes, etc., from the windows. Firemen from the Central stamped out the flames.

The Hongkong correspondent of the *N. C. Daily News* hears that our new Governor, Sir Matthew Nathan, is not likely to take up his appointment here until March next. Sir Henry Blake will proceed to Ceylon about the end of November, and during the interregnum, General Gascoigne's successor not having arrived, Colonel Brown, R.E., the Officer Commanding the Garrison, will administer the Government.

In the Supreme Court on Friday an Indian employed by the Opium Farmers appeared in a claim for about \$37 lent to a fellow-countryman, an old half-witted man who acts as watchman in a local hostelry. Mr. Justice Wise heard the evidence and told the plaintiff that he ought to be ashamed of himself for lending the money to the defendant under the circumstances that the evidence disclosed; he knew the plaintiff through his previous appearances in Court in the same capacity, and he gave judgment for payment of the debt due and costs at the rate of \$1 per month. At this rate the plaintiff will require to wait some three years before he recovers his money. The aged debtor left the Court weeping tears of joy, and calling down blessings upon the presiding Justice.

While we are becoming weary waiting for that Clock Tower to be built at Blake Pier, why should not the Government adopt an expedient similar to that which they used in the case of the Pier Shelter, and let us have "half a loaf"? It is obvious that when the new Tower is built it will be of little service to dwellers on the low levels; practically it will be a clock for the Harbour so far as the visibility of the dial is concerned. In that case the shipping people could not be better served than by a clock placed on any of the big structures fronting on the Pier. A clock on Queen's Buildings, for instance, would serve every necessary purpose and it could take over the timekeeping duties of the present Clock Tower and allow that grand old nuisance to be obliterated from the landscape.

Ship Street is notorious for the number of assault cases which take place there. The latest occurrence of the kind was on the 8th inst., when a Japanese fireman on the s.s. *Yawata Maru* stabbed a Chinese woman on the face, inflicting a nasty wound. Mr. T. Sercombe Smith, at the Magistracy on the 12th inst. made an example of the offender by ordering him to be exhibited in the stocks for three hours, in Ship Street, where the woman was assaulted. His Worship remarked that when the previous Japanese case of the kind was before him he threatened to put the next offender in the stocks. This sentence will doubtless make a strong impression on Ship Street rowdies. A party of European and Indian police, armed with revolvers stood guard over the man on the 12th inst. in case of a riot, but nothing occurred. Several snapshotists improved the occasion to secure an unique picture.

H.M. gunboat *Bramble* arrived on the 13th inst. from Hoikow.

The French gunboat *Décidée* left the harbour Friday afternoon for Saigon.

The appointment of Mr. Li Mun, second apothecary's assistant, as a Public Vaccinator is notified in the *Gazette*.

"Meteorology" was the subject of the lecture by Dr. W. W. Pears, on Friday before the Hongkong Branch of the Sanitary Institute. There was a good attendance.

A man named T. Owens, who attempted to commit suicide at the Dock Co.'s establishment at Hunghom, where he is employed, on Thursday morning, by cutting his throat, is progressing as well as can be expected.

There is no appearance yet of a start being made with the laying out of the King's Park at Kowloon. The memorial tree planted by Lady Gascoigne grows apace and will soon require to be relieved of the iron railing surrounding it.

Theresailed by the P.M.s.s. *Korea*, on Tuesday, about noon, 94 Filipino students who arrived by the *Rohilla Maru* on Monday night, en route to the United States, where they are going to receive a college education at Government expense.

Among marksmen in the Colony the removal of the rifle-ranges to Kowloon City is not looked upon with unqualified approval. Kowloon City is more inconvenient to reach, and its distance from Hongkong will probably prevent from attending at the butts many people who otherwise would attend regularly.

Not only in Hongkong, but in Macao also, there has been an unusual amount of house-robbery lately. A lady visiting the Portuguese Colony the last week-end has, we hear, lost almost the whole of her personal jewelry while stopping at a friend's house, and has had to return to Hongkong without it being recovered.

A meeting for the purpose of forming a football club in connection with the Y.M.C.A., was held on Monday, in the rooms of the Christian Union. The following office-bearers were appointed:—Captain, J. Witchell; Vice-Captain, F. T. White; Hon. Sec., H. Gidley; Hon. Treas., W. T. Andrews. It was decided to enter for the Hongkong Challenge Shield.

A collision, fortunately unattended with any loss of life, took place in the harbour in the early hours of Friday morning, between two Chinese-owned steam launches. It appears that the launch *Lee Cheung* was just leaving the Fatshan Steamship Company's wharf, at 4.30 a.m. to proceed across the harbour when she was run into by the launch *Lee Wing*, which was passing at the time. The latter sustained so much damage that the *Lee Cheung* immediately took her in tow, with the object of getting her into the naval basin, but the *Lee Wing*, having a big hole in her side, filled with water and sank just outside of the basin. The value of the *Lee Wing*, and consequent loss to her owners, is estimated at \$26,000. No lives were lost.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

The Peking Races are to take place on the 28th and 29th inst.

Mr. J. Sella, an Italian subject, was stabbed and killed by a Laos coolie at Hualap, Siam, on the 1st inst. The murderer escaped.

The death is announced at Yokohama last week of the French Admiral Le Do, who has been lying in a precarious state at the Japanese port for some time.

The *China Gazette* heads Reuter's telegram of the 9th October, which reports the *Daily Mail* report of Russia's offer to partition Corea with Japan, with the lines "A Daily Mail Story. Like the Peking Massacre Telegram." We always thought that the *China Gazette* and those connected with it in 1900 had a lot to do with the Peking massacre story.

The local agent of the Norddeutscher Lloyd Co. writes to us informing us authoritatively that the Imperial German mail steamer *Kiautschou* has not been sold to the Japanese. This story was mentioned by us recently as circulating in Japan. But the contradiction comes from the head office of the Norddeutscher Lloyd at Bremen, and must, therefore be final.



The Chinese Engineering and Mining Co. has declared a dividend of 5 per cent.

Four Norwegian steamers, loaded with English coal, arrived at Port Arthur on the 27th ult.

The death is recorded in hospital at Tientsin, on the 28th ult., of Mr. Arthur Ash, one of the pioneer brokers of Tientsin.

Mr. S. Y. Hills, an assistant inspector under the Philippines Forestry Bureau, was seized and killed by alligators while swimming in the estuary of the Rio Grande, Mindanao.

An Imperial decree of the 6th inst. appoints L. Fu-hsing Commander-in-chief of the land forces of Kwangtung vice Chen Yun-ho, cashiered, while his post of Major-General of Chunchou circuit, Kwangtung, is given to Pe Chin-su.

In the action brought by Messrs. Sassoon & Co., of Kobe, against Cho Ju-ki, a Chinese, formerly the comptroller of the plaintiff firm, for the recovery of 52,114.89 yen, judgment has been given for the sum claimed in full, with costs.

An American, by name H. B. Campbell, and some Chinese printers have been arrested at Yokohama for being concerned in the circulation of anonymous "expresses" of a scurrilous character in the former Settlement in Yokohama.

The N.C. Daily News states that Wen Chang-yao, Expectant Taotai, who for the past year or so has been acting as Interpreter and Translator for the Chinese Treaty Commissioners in their negotiations with the Powers, and who was recently transferred to Canton at the special desire of Viceroy Shum, has been appointed by H.E. Head of the Bureau of Foreign Affairs for the whole of Kwangtung.

The European Press, says a Berlin telegram of the 9th October to the *Ostasiatische Lloyd* is now rather perplexed by daily reports, according to which war between Russia and Japan will break out within the very next days. In well-informed quarters here, however, confidence is prevailing, that should there be really any danger which threatens the maintenance of peace, it will be removed by the negotiations now carried on in Tokyo.

The N.C. Daily News says that the following story has been confirmed:—News having been received by Viceroy Shum that a certain General Chao Huan-siang, a native of Hunan province, and commanding the Shêng regiment of Hunan troops, had been defeated by rebels on the 20th ult., near Ch'angauchen, Linchou prefecture, resulting in General Chao and his men abandoning the town to the rebels, the Viceroy at once determined to make an example of the officer, and accordingly ordered a court-martial to be held over General Chao, H.E. himself presiding over the court, assisted by the prefect of Linchoufu and the district magistrate of Mapinghsien. Cowardice on the part of General Chao having been proved, the Viceroy gave sentence of summary decapitation without delay, and the doomed officer was forthwith executed in the presence of some ten thousand men belonging to the Viceroy's own special force.

Eighteen lakhs of the new Straits Settlements dollars were brought to the Colony by the P. & O. steamship *Malta*, which arrived at Singapore on the 3rd inst. Of these, six lakhs were landed at Penang for circulation there, and twelve lakhs were carried to Singapore. The new coinage will be immediately put into circulation, gradually taking the place of the present currency. The Treasury and the Banks are the media used for circulating the dollars, but it is not anticipated that there will be anything like a preponderating quantity of the Straits Settlements dollars in circulation for many months to come. Every succeeding vessel of the P. & O. line arriving at Singapore from Colombo will bring some eight or nine lakhs of dollars until the full number necessary to meet the requirements of the Colony is landed. By an Order in Council under the Coin Import and Export Ordinance, the Governor prohibits the exportation from the Colony of the Straits Settlements dollar from and after the 3rd inst. The importation into the Colony of the British trade dollar and the Mexican dollar are also prohibited from and after the same date. These Orders do not apply to the Federated Malay States or to Johore.

The rumour has again been current in Tientsin that Ynan Shi-kai is going to be transferred elsewhere.

A rumour is current at Tientsin to the effect that the Russian Government is buying up in the London market the shares of the Shanghai-kwan railway.

The Foreign Ministers at Peking met at the Russian Legation on the morning of the 3rd inst. to discuss the Audience regulations at Peking and the *Supao* case.

The highest bid for the U.S.S. *Monocacy* at auction at Taku was \$25,000 Mex. from Capt. W. Blanchard, Taku; the lowest \$9,000 gold from Messrs. Cornabé, Eckford & Co.

The U.S. ships *Wilmington* and *Don Juan de Austria* left Shanghai at daylight on Tuesday to render the necessary assistance to the *Robert Sewall*, wrecked on the South Formosa coast, and rescue the crew.

There are no signs of evacuation at Newchwang, reports the Chefoo correspondent of the N.C. Daily News. Two Russian sentries having died of plague, Chinese guards have been stationed at the gates.

Captain S. R. Fremantle has been appointed to the *Albion* as Flag Lieutenant to Rear-Admiral the Hon. A. G. Curzon-Howe, C.V.O., C.B., to date September 20. Lieutenant J. A. Gregory, R.N., has been appointed to the *Tamar*, for the *Hart*, in command.

The new Russian torpedo-boat destroyers *Blestiaschii*, *Bezuprechnii*, and *Bistrii*, after inspection by Admiral Makaroff, left Kronstadt on the 1st ult. for the Far East. Ten more are expected at Kiel shortly on their way out East. Most of them are of the latest type.

The *Echo de Chine* learns that a fisherman at Woo-ung recovered from the water a brass statue of Buddha, three feet in height and weighing 100 pounds. The statue has been placed at Woosung, and one pious man is proceeding to raise a small pagoda in its honour.

The *Tung Wen Hu Pao*, condensing an article on robberies in China, says:—There is now a big robber flying down from the Trans-Siberian railway train. He robs a man of his possessions and the victim, too weak to defend himself, excites the compassion of his neighbour who tries to help him. There is another robber who wants to take Shantung; another, the two Kwangs, Yunnan, and Kweichau, and another, all along the Yangtze Valley.

The Tokyo correspondent of the N.C. Daily News telegraphed on the 6th inst.: There are rumours that seem to be authentic that the Russians are erecting forts and mounting guns at Yong-ampho, although the Korean Government persists in its refusal to grant them a lease. The *Mainichi* stated several days before that arms and provisions were landed from a Norwegian steamer, which arrived at Yong-ampho recently. No man is allowed to go near the hill, adds the *Mainichi*; the report about the construction of a fort on the hill is believed to be accurate.

A Seoul telegram of the 1st inst. describes a serious riot in the Korean capital. On the previous evening a Korean child was accidentally run over by the electric tram, inside the West Gate. An American engineer in the service of the company was on the tram at the time and a Korean mob assembled to assault him. A Japanese telegraph clerk happened to come on the scene on a bicycle, and the American snatched the bicycle and rode away. The mob supposed that the Japanese purposely let the American have the vehicle, and they began to assault him. He took refuge in a tailor's shop owned by a Japanese, named As da. The mob followed him and destroyed the shop. No Japanese were injured; but the mob carried away goods in large quantities, causing damage amounting to Yen 10,000 in all. The mob were mostly Korean soldiers, who were instigated by some officers. The officers owed some money to the shop, the owner of which has been demanding payment of late. A gang visited the Electric Tramway Co. at the same time and injured three Europeans. The doors were smashed, and some Koreans in the employ of the company were brutally assaulted. Mr. Hayashi called on the Korean Foreign Department on the 1st inst. and insisted on a prompt and adequate settlement of the matter.

The French Government has decided to terminate the mission of M. François in Yunnan.

Madame Blanche Arral, who was to have sung at the last Volunteer Promenade Concert here, but did not do so, gave last week a very successful concert at Shanghai.

A third cutting is being made in the Peiho River, which, in conjunction with the previous cuttings, will shorten the distance between Tientsin and Taku by 8½ miles.

Commander E. M. Hughes, U. S. cruiser *Annapolis*, died last week at the U. S. Naval Hospital on the Bluff, Yokohama.

Among the sovereigns to whom the new Pope wrote recently announcing his election was the King of Siam. The *Bangkok Times* understands this is the first occasion on which the formal communication has been made to the sovereign of Siam.

Arrivals from Amoy report that on the night of the 30th ult. there was a big conflagration in Amoy native city. The fire started in an oil-shop and spread rapidly until between 30 and 40 houses and shops were destroyed. In spite of the good work of the Fire Brigade, the fire was not got under much before morning.

It transpires, says the *Kobe Chronicle*, that when the M.M. liner *Australien* struck the rocks on Sunday morning (27th ult.) near Imabaru, as soon as possible Commander Varron dispatched a message to be telegraphed to Moji informing the *Annam*, which was then due at Moji, of the accident, and asking for the assistance of the company's vessel. The *Annam*, however, had passed Moji on the voyage to Kobe before the telegram arrived, and was quite surprised at the spectacle which awaited her in the narrow strait through which she was to pass. The *Annam* stood by the *Australien* for over twelve hours. The position of the *Australien* is such that her safety depends upon good weather. It seems to be the general opinion that she will run serious risk of breaking up if the wind should freshen.

The Tokyo correspondent of the N.C. Daily News writes:—I am informed by a Japanese authority that the Tokyo Government has decided to make the tobacco manufacture, besides the tobacco monopoly, a Government business, of course subject to consent of the Diet. About ¥2,000,000 for the purpose and proceeds thereof are both comprised in the next Budget. It is now impossible to check the American invasion by private concerns, and the Government has at last determined to undertake the manufacture, besides the monopoly, to keep up its revenue resources. At any rate, the proposed Ministerial tobacco industry is of far-reaching nature and will considerably affect existing Japanese and foreign tobacco-dealers. But it is by no means improbable that those foreign merchants concerned will be allowed to export their cigarettes manufactured in Japan to China and other Far Eastern ports. The Tokyo Government is also said to have drawn up a plan so as to increase the revenue from the sake duty, by way of revising the taxation system.

The *Japan Mail* of the 25th ult. thus describes the latest phase of the Yong-ampho affair. Lin, or some other leader of freebooters, having taken up his headquarters at Yong-ampho, whence he threatened the property of the Lumber Company, M. Pavloff applied to the Korean Government to protect his nationals. The Korean Government replied that as no agreement had been concluded sanctioning the presence of Russian subjects at Yong-ampho, they could not recognize any responsibility for the protection of the latter, since any one settling in Korea on 'side treaty limits must do so at his own risk. M. Pavloff's retort was obvious. He adduced the timber-felling concession as binding the Korean Government to protect Russian subjects engaged in that enterprise and he pointed out that if such protection were withheld, it must be on the assumption that Russia would take steps to provide it herself by sending troops to the threatened district. Of course if Russia adopt any such measure the situation will be very much complicated, the *Mail* says, for assuredly Japan will not look on quietly while the initial steps are taken for a Russian military occupation of the Yalu Valley.



## COMMERCIAL.

## TEA.

SHANGHAI.—Messrs. Welch, Lewis & Co. in their circular, dated 1st October, state that since their last report, dated the 18th September, the following business was done: BLACK TEA.—A fair business at fully previous rates. Settlements since September 18th:—

Per picul.  
Ningchow ..... 1865 half-chests at Tls. 14 1/2-16  
Oonan ..... 1979 " " 13 1/2-15  
Oopack ..... 1941 " " 13-15  
Total Settlements to date:—27,586 half-chests against 38,776 half-chests same date last year. Arrivals to date:—36,801 half-chests, against 38,345 half-chests last year.—Pingsuey.—A small business has been done, but prices remain the same. Foong Mees and Sou Mees.—The Market for all kinds is stronger; all parcels snapped up at very high prices. The buying is confined to Batoum. Settlements since the 18th September:—

Per picul.  
Pingsuey ..... 13,578 half-chests at Tls. 27 1/2 to 37 1/2  
Moyune ..... 9,444 " " 28 " 41  
Tienkai ..... 7,143 " " 25 1/2 " 64  
Fychow ..... 815 " " 24 1/2 " 30  
Local Packed 4,861 " " 21 " 30 1/2  
The arrivals of Hyson and Yuong Hysons since the opening of the market has been 140,118 half-chests, settlements 131,389 half-chests, and stock 8,729. Telegraphic advices from London give deliveries of Green Tea as follows:—Deliveries of Green Tea to 4th September 2,422,738 lbs.

## SILK.

SHANGHAI.—Messrs. A. R. Burkill and Son, in their circular, dated the 8th October, state:—The home markets are firm. Gold Kiling is quoted at Lyons at Fcs. 37, and in London at 13/-. Raw Silk.—There are no settlements of Tsatlees. Platings and Coarse Silks continue to receive some attention. Yellow Silk.—The demand runs principally on Mienchews, but Mienyangs and Kopuns have also been dealt in at very high rates. Hand Filatures.—A few settlements are recorded, and dealers are more disposed to meet buyers. Steam Filatures are neglected. Waste Silk.—Market quiet, but very firm.

## EXPORT OF SILK FROM CHINA AND JAPAN TO EUROPE.

|                | 1902-3<br>bales. | 1901-2<br>bales. |
|----------------|------------------|------------------|
| Shanghai.....  | —                | —                |
| Yokohama ..... | 28,159           | 27,013           |
|                | 28,159           | 27,013           |

## EXPORT OF SILK FROM CHINA &amp; JAPAN TO AMERICA.

|                | 1902-3<br>bales. | 1901-2<br>bales. |
|----------------|------------------|------------------|
| Shanghai ..... | —                | —                |
| Yokohama ..... | 48,443           | 44,396           |
|                | 48,443           | 44,396           |

## CAMPHOR.

HONGKONG, 15th October.—No arrivals.

## SUGAR.

HONGKONG, 15th October.—A further decline in price has been reported, market being weak.  
Shekloong, No. 1, White.....\$8.55 to \$8.60 pcls.  
Do. " 2, White..... 7.55 to 7.60 "  
Do. No. 1, Brown..... 6.05 to 6.10 "  
Do. " 2, Brown..... 5.85 to 5.90 "  
Swatow, No. 1, White..... 8.35 to 8.40 "  
Do. " 2, White..... 7.45 to 7.50 "  
Do. " 1, Brown..... 5.80 to 5.85 "  
Do. " 2, Brown..... 5.65 to 5.70 "  
Fochow Sugar Candy .....12.55 to 12.60 "  
Shekloong " .....10.60 to 10.65 "

## OPIUM.

HONGKONG, 16th October.—  
Quotations are—Allowance net. to 1 catty.  
Malwa New .....\$940 to — per picul.  
Malwa Old .....\$980 to — do.  
Malwa Older .....\$1,040 to — do.  
Malwa A. Old .....\$1,080 to — do.  
Persian fine quality .....\$930 to — do.  
Persian extra fine .....\$840 to — do.  
Patna New .....\$1,000 to — per chest.  
Patna Old ..... to — do.  
Benares New .....\$1,000 to — do.  
Benares Old ..... to — do.

## RICE.

HONGKONG, 15th October.—The downward tendency continues market being dull.

Saigon, Ordinary .....\$3.00 to \$3.05  
" Round, Good quality ..... 4.75 to 4.80  
" Long ..... 5.95 to 5.00  
Siam, Field mill cleaned, No. 2 ..... 3.60 to 3.65  
" Garden, " No. 1 ..... 4.05 to 4.10  
" White, ..... 4.80 to 4.85  
" Fine Cargo ..... 5.10 to 5.15

## MISCELLANEOUS IMPORTS.

SHANGHAI.—Messrs. Noel Murray & Co. report for the week ending 9th October, as follows:—From all accounts the Mid-Autumn Settling-Day (4th inst.) passed off fairly satisfactorily, and although one or two of the smaller Native dealers came to grief, the majority were able to meet their liabilities; but it is said that some required a good deal of accommodation in order to pull through. Native Interest ruled very high, and although the rate is now much lower it is still too high to admit of any improvement in Clearances, which remain very poor. So far there are no perceptible signs of the looked-for general improvement in demand, and dealers do not seem at all inclined to buy in anticipation, so we shall doubtless have to wait in patience for the initiative to come from the consuming districts. A fair business continues to be done for next spring arrival, but the low forward rates of Exchange offered by the Banks remain a stumbling block, and in most cases the business is being done on a sterling basis. It consists for the most part of purchases of old and favorite chops for which the dealers feel pretty certain of finding a profitable outlet, which chops they are practically compelled to buy in order to keep them in their own hands. Advices from Tientsin and Newchwang are slightly more encouraging, and may lead to a better business later on, but in the meantime the tightness of money stops everything except a small hand-to-mouth business. The merchants are reported to have some orders in hand, which they are keeping back in view of the coming auctions of American goods, further quantities of which are being offered without reserve. The Liverpool market is easier, the latest quotations being 5.78d. for Mid-Orleans and 8 1/2d. for Egyptian, but this does not affect prices here. The Manchester market is steady and some business is reported to have been done in 8.4-lbs., 10-lbs. and 12-lbs. Grey Shirtings, also a few White Shirtings of the finer qualities. There is a little doing in Fancies, but the extended delivery now required in many instances renders business impracticable. The River Ports continue to buy Yarn, some 3,000 bales, mostly 10s. and 20s., having changed hands during the interval. Prices on the whole are steady, except for 20s. which show a drop of about Tls. 0.75 per bale. The Exports of Plain Cottons from the United Kingdom for September are wired as 12,000,000 yards, but we have also heard from another source the quantity should be 14,000,000 yards.

YOKOHAMA, 30th September.—The Yokohama Foreign Chamber of Commerce in its report of this date mentions the following business:—

IMPORTS:—Yarns.—There is no movement whatever. Shirtings.—Deliveries are fairly good, and the tone of the market points to further demand if political clouds clear away. Fancy Cottons and Wollens.—Market quiet, but with more general inquiry for "forwards." Metals.—Transactions continue on a moderate scale. Kerosene.—Market steady. Sugar.—For refined sugars the market is weak without any transactions whatever. Indigo.—A good demand has existed for Kurpah descriptions, but in other sorts sales have been small.

## MISCELLANEOUS EXPORTS.

Per steamer *Glaucus*, sailed on 29th September. For London:—Tea 250 boxes Congou, (5,250 bls.) 310 cases preserves, 50 casks preserves, 3/0 bales waste silk, 722 bales matting, 5 cases human hair, 14 cases bristles, 110 bales feathers, 16 packages effects, 10 cases staraniseed, 25 cases gallnuts, 4 bags gum benjamin, 245 packages hides, &c. 30 cases essential oil, 38 packages shells, 1,814 bales hemp, 14 bales tobacco. For London option Glasgow:—1,050 cases preserves, 350 casks preserves, For Glasgow:—200 cases preserves, 149 casks preserves. For London option Leith:—250 cases preserves. For Dundee:—150 casks preserves. For London option Manchester:—200 bales waste silk. For Hamburg:—30 cases preserves. For New York:—21 cases merchandize. For Toronto:—50 packages merchandize. For Havre:—180 rolls matting, 4 cases cantharides. For Marseilles:—50 bales canes. For Marseilles optional:—100 bales waste silk. For Fort Said:—60 rolls matting. For Trieste:—50 bales waste silk. For Various Ports:—7 packages sundries.

HANKOW, 7th October. TEA.—There is no business to report since our last advices. Exports.—The prices are quoted for the net shipping weight excluding cost of packing for export:—

Per picul  
Cowhides, best selected ..... Tls. 35.00  
Do., seconds ..... " 30.00  
Buffalo hides, best selected ..... " 24.50  
Do., do. 10/35 lbs. }  
Do., do. 35/60 " }  
Goatskins, untanned, chiefly white colour, average 2 lbs., 50 p. c. short, 30 p. c. med. and 20 p. c. long hair ..... 63.50  
Buffalo Horns, average 3lbs. each ..... 11.00  
White China Grass, Wuchang and/or Poochi ..... 13.50  
White China Grass, Sinshan and/or Chayu ..... 12.50  
Green China Grass, Szechuen ..... 12.80  
Jute ..... 4.60  
White Vegetable Tallow, Kinchow ..... 12.00  
White Vegetable Tallow, Pingchow and/or Macheng ..... 11.90  
Green Vegetable Tallow, Kiyu ..... 12.50  
Animal Tallow ..... 11.75  
Gallnuts, usual shape ..... 21.20  
Do., Plum do. .... 23.00  
Feathers, Grey and/or White Duck ..... 19.50  
Do., do. do. Wild Duck .. 24.50

Fish Oil.—Since last report owners have reduced their prices to Yen 6.80 per picul, and rather considerable purchases are reported at about this figure. Shipments are going on as usual. Silks.—Market steady.

## SHARE REPORTS.

HONGKONG, 16th October, 1903.—The condition of our market is unchanged with no new features to report.

BANKS.—Hongkong and Shanghai have changed hands in small lots at \$632 1/2, market closing with a small lot for sale at \$630. Nationals unchanged and without business.

MARINE INSURANCES.—A small lot of Unions has changed hands at \$492 1/2 ex div. of \$32. China Traders after fair sales at \$62 1/2 and \$62 rule somewhat easier with a few shares from the North being pressed on the market. Cantons are on offer at \$192 1/2 without leading to business. North Chinas and Yangtszes are without local business, the quotations being taken from the North.

FIRE INSURANCES.—Hongkong Fires continue weak with small sales at \$320. China Fires can be placed at the advanced rate of \$90 but no shares are obtainable.

SHIPPING.—A few Hongkongs and Macaos have been placed at \$31 1/2. Indos have found buyers in the North at \$83, and \$82 1/2, closing at \$82. Douglas's have been negotiated at \$29, and \$30 closing with buyers at the higher rate, China Manilas continue in request at \$18 1/2. Shell Transports have declined to £1 with sales and probable sellers. Star Ferrys remain weak with sellers and no sales at quotations.

REFINERIES.—China Snazars, after further sales at \$97 have advanced to \$97 1/2, with sales and buyers. Luzons unchanged and without business.

MINING.—With the exception of small sales of Jelebu's at 60 cents there is no business to report under this heading. Raubs have declined to \$8 1/2.

DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks have continued to rule weak with sellers at \$203 and later at \$202. At time of meeting shares could be placed at \$201. Hongkong and Kowloon Wharfs have ruled fairly steady at \$88 but without business. New Amoy Docks unchanged and without business. Farnhams are quoted from Shanghai at \$115.

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.—Hongkong Lands have found buyers and close steady at \$154, while sales are reported at \$162 for March. Hongkong Hotels are weaker, with a few shares on offer at \$149. Orientes unchanged and without business. West Points have improved to \$52 1/2 after small sales at \$51 and \$52. Humphreys have been placed at \$10 1/2 and \$11 closing with sellers at the latter rate.

COTTONS.—No change or business to report.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Manila Investments have been placed at \$15. Green Islands at \$3. Watsons at \$14.35. China Providents at \$9, \$9.15 and \$9.25 (closing with sellers at \$9.25) and Powells at \$8 1/2.

MEMO.—Canton Insurance Office Limited, Ordinary Annual General Meeting on 22nd inst. Transfer books closed.



## Closing quotations are as follows:—

| COMPANY.                                            | PAID UP. | QUOTATIONS.              |
|-----------------------------------------------------|----------|--------------------------|
| <b>Banks—</b>                                       |          |                          |
| Hongkong & Shanghai                                 | \$125    | (\$632½ sales L'don, £66 |
| Natl. Bank of China                                 |          |                          |
| A. Shares                                           | 28       | \$28½, buyers            |
| B. Shares                                           | 28       | \$28½, buyers            |
| Foun. Shares                                        | 21       | \$10                     |
| Bell's Asbestos E. A.                               | 21       | \$51, sellers            |
| Canton Hongkong Ice                                 | \$10     | \$10, nominal            |
| Campbell, Moore & Co.                               | \$10     | \$40, sellers            |
| China-Borneo Co., Ltd.                              | \$12     | \$9½, sellers            |
| China Light & Power Co., Ltd.                       | \$20     | \$5, buyers              |
| China Prov. L. & M.                                 | \$10     | \$9½, sellers            |
| China Sugar                                         | \$100    | \$97½, buyers            |
| <b>Cigar Companies—</b>                             |          |                          |
| Alhambra Limited                                    | \$500    | \$20, buyers             |
| Philippine Tobacco Trust Co., Ltd.                  | \$50     | \$18, sellers            |
| <b>Cotton Mills—</b>                                |          |                          |
| Ewo                                                 | Tls. 100 | Tls. 32½, sellers        |
| International                                       | Tls. 75  | Tls. 40, sellers         |
| Laon Kung Mow                                       | Tls. 100 | Tls. 40                  |
| Soychee                                             | Tls. 500 | Tls. 160                 |
| Hongkong                                            | \$10     | \$14½, buyers            |
| Dairy Farm                                          | \$6      | \$13                     |
| Fenwick & Co., Geo.                                 | \$25     | \$47½                    |
| Green Island Cement                                 | \$10     | \$22½, sellers           |
| H. & C. Bakery                                      | \$50     | \$40                     |
| Hongkong & C. Gas                                   | \$10     | \$140, buyers            |
| Hongkong Electric                                   | \$5      | \$12.60, sellers         |
| H. L. Tramways                                      | \$100    | \$6½, sellers            |
| Hk. Steam Water-Boat Co., Ltd.                      | \$10     | \$320, sellers           |
| Hongkong Hotel                                      | \$50     | \$15½, buyers            |
| Hongkong Ice                                        | \$25     | \$149, sellers           |
| H. & K. Wharf & G.                                  | \$50     | \$250, sellers           |
| Hongkong Rope                                       | \$50     | \$88                     |
| H. & W. Dock                                        | \$50     | \$145, sellers           |
| <b>Insurance—</b>                                   |          |                          |
| Canton                                              | \$50     | \$201, buyers            |
| China Fire                                          | \$50     | \$192½, sellers          |
| China Traders                                       | \$25     | \$90, buyers             |
| Hongkong Fire                                       | \$50     | \$62, sellers            |
| North China                                         | \$25     | \$320, sellers           |
| Union                                               | \$100    | Tls. 216, sel. ex d.     |
| Yangtze                                             | \$60     | \$492½, sales & buy.     |
| Land and Building—                                  |          |                          |
| Hongkong Land Inv.                                  | \$100    | \$135                    |
| Humphreys Estate                                    | \$10     | \$154                    |
| Kowloon Land & B.                                   | \$30     | \$11, sellers            |
| West Point Building                                 | \$50     | \$35                     |
| Luzon Sugar                                         | \$100    | \$52½, buyers            |
| Manila Invest. Co., Ltd.                            | \$50     | \$10                     |
| <b>Mining—</b>                                      |          |                          |
| Charbonnages                                        | Fcs. 250 | \$15, buyers             |
| Jebeu                                               | \$5      | \$690, sellers           |
| Punjom                                              | \$11     | \$60 cents, sales        |
| Do. Preference                                      | \$1      | \$1.65                   |
| Raubs                                               | \$10     | \$1, 30 cents            |
| New Amoy Dock                                       | \$6½     | \$8½, sellers            |
| Oriente Hotel, Manila                               | \$50     | \$37½                    |
| Powell, Ltd.                                        | \$10     | \$58, sellers            |
| Robinson Piano Co., Ltd.                            | \$50     | \$8½, sellers            |
| <b>Steamship Coys.—</b>                             |          |                          |
| China and Manila                                    | \$50     | \$50                     |
| Douglas Steamship                                   | \$50     | \$18½, buyers            |
| H., Canton and M.                                   | \$15     | \$30, buyers             |
| Indo-China S. N.                                    | \$210    | \$31½, sales & buyers    |
| Shell Transport and Trading Co.                     | \$1      | \$82, sellers            |
| Star Ferry                                          | \$10     | \$1                      |
| S. C. F. Boyd & Co., Ltd.                           | Tls. 100 | ( \$26, sellers          |
| Shanghai and Hongkong Dyeing and Cleaning Co., Ltd. | \$5      | ( \$16, sellers          |
| Tebrau Planting Co.                                 | \$5      | Tls. 115, buyers         |
| United Abestos                                      | \$4      | \$50, nominal            |
| Do.                                                 | \$10     | \$9, buyers              |
| Universal Trading Co., Ltd.                         | \$20     | \$209                    |
| Watkins Ltd.                                        | \$10     | \$23, buyers             |
| Watson & Co., A. S.                                 | \$10     | \$8, sellers             |
|                                                     | \$10     | \$14½, sellers           |

## VERNON &amp; SMYTH, Brokers.

SHANGHAI, 9th October.—Messrs. J. P. Bisset & Co. in their Share Report state:—The week under review has been broken by the holidays—the Chinese Mid-Autumn festival; and since resuming business on the 7th, only a limited number of transactions are reported, with very little fluctuation in the price. Money continues very tight. The T.T. on London to-day is 2/6.7-8. Banks.—H. & S. Banks.—A transaction is reported at \$635 and \$636 to Hongkong. Marine Insurance.—North Chinas have been placed at Tls. 222½. The Directors' Report and Accounts for the year ending the 30th of June, 1903, has been issued. They propose to pay a final dividend of 4 per cent,

making it 3 per cent. for the year; a bonus of 10 per cent. upon Contributory Premiums, carrying Tls. 40,000 to the credit of the reserve fund, also a further sum of Tls. 100,000 has been carried forward from the balance of Tls. 214,588.93 to the credit of the Reserve account, increasing this fund to Tls. 500,000. No other business reported in stocks under this heading. Fire Insurance.—No business reported. Shipping.—Indos opened on the 2nd with sales for December at Tls. 61. On the 7th business was reported at Tls. 59½ and 59 October, and on the 8th at 60 October, and 60 January. Shanghai Tug & Lighter Co.—Business has been done in ordinaries at Tls. 58 and 56, and 50 for preference. Docks and Wharves.—A fair business has been done in Farnhams, the rates weakening towards the close. The market opened on the 2nd with sales at Tls. 137 and 135 for October Settlement, and on the 3rd business was done at 134½ and 134 and 133½ October, and 136½ December. On the 7th October shares were placed at 132½ 136, and 135 December, and 135 January. On the 8th, October Settlement at 134 and 133, 135 for November, December and January. Shanghai and Hongkew Wharves. A transaction is reported at Tls. 215. Sugar Cos.—No business reported. Mining.—No business reported. Lands.—Shanghai have been placed at Tls. 105 and 105½; the market is steady at these rates. Industrial.—International Cottons have been placed at Tls. 25. China Flours at Tls. 67½ for October Sett. Maatschappij, etc. in Lankats. On the 2nd the market opened with cash sales at 276½ and 275 for October, 280 November, 287½ and 285 December and 300 March. On the 3rd, October Sett. shares were placed at 272½ and 270 and 282½ December. On the 7th October Sett. shares were placed at 267½ and 272½ 280 and 282½ December and for March 300. On the 8th, October Sett. shares found purchasers at 272½ with sales for March at 292½. Sumatras have been placed at 51½ and 50, and yesterday at Tls. 51. Stores and Hotels.—Asters have been placed at 26½, Weeks at 22, Hall and Holtz at \$34. Miscellaneous.—No business reported. Loans.—Debentures generally weak at quotations.

## EXCHANGE.

SATURDAY, 17th October.

## ON LONDON.—

Telegraphic Transfer ..... 1 10½  
Bank Bills, on demand ..... 1 10½  
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight ..... 1 10½  
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight ..... 1 10½  
Credits, at 4 months' sight ..... 1 10½  
Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight ..... 1 11

## ON PARIS.—

Bank Bills, on demand ..... 235½  
Credits 4 months' sight ..... 39

## ON GERMANY.—On demand.....

ON NEW YORK.—Bank Bills, on demand 45½

Credits, 60 days' sight ..... 46½

## ON BOMBAY.—Telegraphic Transfer 140

Bank, on demand ..... 14½

## ON CALCUTTA.—Telegraphic Transfer 140

Bank, on demand ..... 140½

## ON SHANGHAI.—Bank, at sight ..... 7½

Private, 30 days' sight ..... 72½

## ON YOKOHAMA.—On demand ..... 9½

## ON MANILA.—On demand ..... nominal

## ON SINGAPORE.—On demand ..... nominal

## ON BATAVIA.—On demand ..... 112½

## ON HAIPHONG.—On demand ..... 1½ p.c. pm.

## ON SAIGON.—On demand ..... 1 p.c. pm.

## ON BANGKOK.—On demand ..... 61

SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate ..... \$10.75

GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael ..... 57 10

BAR SILVER, per oz. .... 28½

## VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

FOR ANTWERP.—Borneo, Pak Ling, Tantalus,

Polyphemus, Prometheus, Dardanus.

FOR LONDON.—Borneo, Pak Ling, Antenor,

Wakasa Maru, Hitachi Maru, Tantalus, Prometheus.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—Ningchou, Achilles.

FOR MARSEILLES.—E. Simons, Agamemnon, Pak

Ling, Hitachi Maru, Polyphemus, Antenor, Prom-

etheus, Dardanus.

FOR BREMEN.—Roon.

FOR HAVRE AND HAMBURG.—Brisgaritz,

Saxonia, Marburg, Suevia.

FOR TRIESTE.—F. Ferdinand.

FOR NEW YORK.—Nordkyn, Kurdistan, Seneca.

FOR PORTLAND (Or.).—Indrapura.

FOR VICTORIA, B.C.—Oanfa, Riojun Maru,

Iyo Maru, Shaicmut

FOR VANCOUVER.—Empress of China, Athenium.

FOR AUSTRALIAN PORTS.—Taiyuan, Indrapura,

Australian.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.—

Lightning.

## SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES SINCE LAST

## MAIL.

## October.—

## ARRIVALS.

9. Daigi Maru, Japanese str., from Tamsui.  
9. Esang, British str., from Tientsin.  
9. Guthrie, British str., from Kobe.  
9. Malta, British str., from Bombay.  
9. Progress, German str., from Hoihow.  
9. Simla, British str., from Shanghai.  
9. Teucer, British str., from Moji.  
9. Thales, British str., from Swatow.  
9. Tritos, German str., from Manila.  
9. Michael Jebsen, Ger. str., from Quinhon.  
10. Bourbon, French str., from Saigon.  
10. Gaelic, British str., from San Francisco.  
10. Hailan, French str., from Pakhoi.  
10. Huron, British str., from Moji.  
10. Iltis, German gunboat, from Foochow.  
10. Kaifong, British str., from Manila.  
10. Nanshan, British str., from Samarang.  
10. Paul Revers, Amr. ship, from Manila.  
10. Sabine Rickmers, Brit. str., from Batoum.  
10. Shimosa, British str., from Amoy.  
10. Sullberg, German str., from Swatow.  
10. Ulabrand, Norwegian str., from Moji.  
11. Banca, British str., from Bombay.  
11. Deuteros, German str., from Manila.  
11. Gaea, Norwegian str., from Singapore.  
11. Hailoong, British str., from Swatow.  
11. Hangchow, British str., from Chefoo.  
11. Kalgan, British str., from Chinwangtau.  
11. Maidzuru Maru, Jap. str., from Swatow.  
11. Petrarch, German str., from Sourabaya.  
11. Riojun Maru, Japanese str., from Moji.  
11. Thea, German str., from Newchwang.  
11. Tsinan, British str., from Australia.  
11. Wongkoi, German str., from Bangkok.  
12. Artemisia, German str., from Hamburg.  
12. Daphne, German str., from Cheribon.  
12. Idomeneus, British str., from Amoy.  
12. Lightning, British str., from Calcutta.  
12. Loongsang, British str., from Manila.  
12. P. C. C. Kiao, German str., from Bangkok.  
12. Rohilla Maru, Japanese str., from Manila.  
12. Rubi, British str., from Manila.  
12. Seward, U.S. transport, from Manila.  
12. Scotsman, British str., from Moji.  
12. Seydlitz, German str., from Shanghai.  
12. Taishun, Chinese str., from Shanghai.  
12. Wright, U.S. transport, from Manila.  
13. Agamemnon, British str., from Shanghai.  
13. Benvorlich, British str., from London.  
13. Bramble, British gunboat, from Hoihow.  
13. Haitan, British str., from Coast Ports.  
13. Hakariku Maru, Jap. str., from Moji.  
13. Henley, British str., from Antwerp.  
13. Kwongsang, British str., from Shanghai.  
13. Tyr, Norwegian str., from Hongay.  
14. Anping Maru, Jap. str., from Foochow.  
14. Carl Diederichsen, Ger. str., from Hoihow.  
14. Clavering, British str., from S. Francisco.  
14. Elisa, Rickmers, Ger. str., from Hongay.  
14. Ha'mun, British str., from Tamsui.  
14. Hanoi, French str., from Haiphong.  
14. Hue, French str., from Haiphong.  
14. Koun Maru, Japanese str., from Moji.  
14. Marburg, German str., from Hamburg.  
14. Preussen, German str., from Bremen.  
14. Progress, German str., from Swatow.  
14. Sikh, British str., from Singapore.  
14. Shakano Maru, Jap. str., from Nagasaki.  
14. Suisang, British str., from Moji.  
15. Borneo, British str., from Yokohama.  
15. Daijin Maru, Japanese str., from Tamsui.  
15. Glenfalloch, British str., from Singapore.  
15. Hailoong, British str., from Swatow.  
15. Hitachi Maru, Jap. str., from Yokohama.  
15. Machow, German str., from Bangkok.  
15. Nippon, Austrian str., from Trieste.  
15. Quarta, German str., from Newchwang.  
15. Tjipanas, Dutch str., from Batavia.  
15. Tsurugisan Maru, Jap. str., from K'notan.  
16. Lyeemoon, German str., from Shanghai.  
16. Mazagon, British str., from Moji.  
16. Nanchang, British str., from Tientsin.  
16. Whampoa, British str., from Shanghai.  
17. Babelsberg, Ger. str., from Singapore.  
17. Chunsang, British str., from Java.  
17. Davawongse, German str., from Bangkok.  
17. Ellen Rickmers, Ger. str., from Swatow.  
17. Glenroy, British str., from London.  
17. Haiching, British str., from Coast Ports.  
17. Hoihao, French str., from Haiphong.  
17. Hupeh, British str., from Manila.  
17. Kwangtah, Chinese str., from Shanghai.  
17. Kwongsang, British str., from Canton.



17, Lowther Castle, British str., from N. York.  
 17, Sungkiang, British str., from Manila.  
 October—  
 DEPARTURES.  
 9, An Pho, British str., for Amoy.  
 9, Chonfa, German str., for Bangkok.  
 9, Lothian, British str., for San Francisco.  
 9, Machaon, British str., for Cebu.  
 9, Monmouthshire, Brit. str., for S. Francisco.  
 9, Pekin, British str., for Bombay.  
 9, Sado Maru, Japanese str., for Kobe.  
 9, Tungebing, British str., for Swatow.  
 9, Yawata Maru, Japanese str., for Australia.  
 10, Callao, U.S. gunboat, for Canton.  
 10, Guthrie, British str., for Australia.  
 10, Hongkong, French str., for Hoihow.  
 10, Malta, British str., for Shanghai.  
 10, Marie Jepsen, Ger. str., for Singapore.  
 10, Progress, German str., for Swatow.  
 10, Rosetta Maru, Japanese str., for Manila.  
 10, Simla, British str., for Europe.  
 10, Victoria, Amr. str., for Tacoma.  
 10, Yikang, British str., for Taiwanfoo.  
 10, Zafiro, British str., for Manila.  
 11, Choyang, British str., for Ningpo.  
 11, Elg, Norwegian str., for Shanghai.  
 11, Thales, British str., for Swatow.  
 11, Wuhu, British str., for Shanghai.  
 12, Glenturret, British str., for Calcutta.  
 12, Hailan, French str., for Pakhoi.  
 12, Ivy, American ship, for Singapore.  
 12, Kaifong, British str., for Manila.  
 12, Rajaburi, German str., for Bangkok.  
 12, Hailong, British str., for Swatow.  
 13, Brunhilde, German str., for Samarang.  
 13, Capri, Italian str., for Bombay.  
 13, China, German str., for Wuhu.  
 13, Fort bank, British str., for Callao.  
 13, Haldia, German str., for Amoy.  
 13, Harbin, British str., for Moji.  
 13, Korea, Amr. str., for San Francisco.  
 13, Kwangping, Chinese str., for Shanghai.  
 13, Laisang, British str., for Calcutta.  
 13, Shimosa, British str., for New York.  
 13, Wuchang, British str., for Iloilo.  
 14, Agamemnon, British str., for London.  
 14, Badica, British str., for Kobe.  
 14, domeneus, British str., for Liverpool.  
 14, Kwongsang, British str., for Canton.  
 14, Loongmoon, German str., for Shanghai.  
 14, Maussang, British str., for Sandakan.  
 14, Preussen, German str., for Shanghai.  
 14, Seydlitz, German str., for Europe.  
 14, Sulb rg, German str., for Port Arthur.  
 14, Taiwan, British str., for Swatow.  
 15, Artemisia, German str., for Tsintan.  
 15, Bangkok, German str., for Bangkok.  
 15, B-nvori h, British str., for Yokohama.  
 15, Borneo, German str., for Sandakan.  
 15, Daiji Maru, Japanese str., for Tamsui.  
 15, Decima, German str., for Shanghai.  
 15, E'se, German str., for Pakhoi.  
 15, Haimun Br'tish str., for Swatow.  
 15, Henley, British str., for Shanghai.  
 15, Meefoo, Chinese str., for Shanghai.  
 16, Borneo, British str., for London.  
 16, Carl Diederichsen, Ger. str., for Haiphong.  
 16, Esang, British str., for Swatow.  
 16, Haitan, British str., for Coast Por s.  
 16, Hangchow, British str., for Shanghai.  
 16, Hanoi, French str., for Haiphong.  
 16, Hue, French str., for Haiphong.  
 16, Kowloon, German str., for Chinkiang.  
 16, Loongang, British str., for Manila.  
 16, Marburg, German str., for Yokohama.  
 16, Michael Jepsen, German str., for Tournon.  
 16, P. C. C. Kiao, German str., for Bangkok.  
 16, Progress, German str., for Swatow.  
 16, Thea, Norwegian str., for Chefoo.  
 16, Titos, German str., for Saigon.  
 16, Wongkoi, German str., for Hoihow.  
 17, Daijin Maru, Japanese str., for Tamsui.  
 17, Daphne, German str., for Amoy.  
 17, Gaia, German str., for Hongay.  
 17, Glenfalloch, British str., for Amoy.  
 17, Hailong, British str., for Swatow.  
 17, Hitachi Maru, Japanese str., for London.  
 17, Kalgan, British str., for Shanghai.  
 17, Kwangtai, Chinese str., for Canton.  
 17, Lyeemoon, German str., for Canton.  
 17, Marburg, British str., for Shanghai.  
 17, Maxagon, British str., for Bombay.  
 17, Onsang, British str., for Singapore.  
 17, Quarta, German str., for Canton.  
 17, Rabi, British str., for Manila.  
 17, Sabine Rickmers, British str., for Canton.  
 17, Shantung, British str., for Amoy.  
 17, T'shün, Chinese str., for Shanghai.  
 17, Titos, German str., for Saigon.

## PASSENGER LIST.

## ARRIVED.

For Simla, from Shanghai, for Marseilles, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Lay, child and infant; for London, Messrs E. Cookayne, G. Howard and W. Harvie; for Singapore, Mr. T. L. Lyon; for Hongkong, Miss L. B. Thomas, Messrs. Fitzroy Lloyd, infant and amah, R. McLean Gibson, W. T. Mason, W. T. Mitchell, J. A. Hopkinson, J. L. Travis, G. F. Witton and native servant; for Bombay, Staff Sergt. and Mrs. Russell and two children, Miss Kate Hubble; from Yokohama, for Marseilles, Miss Malet; for London, Mr. James Barnes.

Per Malta, for Hongkong, from Marseilles, Messrs. H. Dann and F. W. Warre; from Bombay, Mr. and Mrs. P. F. Talati and Mr. Abdool Rehimi; from Penang, Mr. H. Barrett; from Singapore, Messrs. L. D. S. Buckley, Thomas Rawling, and J. Carrow; for Shanghai, from London, Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Shorr cks, Mr. and Mrs. Hill and infant, Mrs. Greenlands and two children, Dr. B. C. Broomhall, and Mr. H. S. Cooke; from Bombay, Messrs B. T. Entee, J. H. Gotlaseth, Munchi, and Sal bhoy; from Penang, Mr. Harold Robse; for Yokohama, from Marseilles, Mr. and Mrs. Ellinger; from Singapore, Comdr. Gen. and Mrs. Holland and three children.

Per Gaelic, from San Francisco, for Shanghai, Mrs. Brewster, Mrs. Liddell and four children Mrs. Lucas, Mrs. T. Somnier and Mrs. H. V. S. Myers, Miss Myers, Rev. B. D. Lucas, Messrs. W. G. Allen, G. P. Bennett, H. P. Fletcher, J. W. Brewster, C. R. Bennett, W. B. Clayton, H. R. Thomas, John Liddell, C. Mayne, G. A. Aldrich, W. A. Merritt, U.S.N., G. I. Shekury, Emil Pilgram, H. M. Gorton, L. Brignandy, M. J. Mayson and A. W. Crombie; for Hongkong, Mrs. Ambler, Mrs. Irwin and child, Mrs. Norris, Mrs. Williamson and two children, Mrs. Barton and two children, Mrs. Pulliam and two children and Mrs. Warren, Misses L. Ambler, E. M. Buck, L. Iliff, E. Bull, K. Bull and Mary King, Hon. B. S. Ambler, Rev. Robert Irwin, Dr. H. L. Norris, Bishop H. W. Warren, Messrs. C. J. Connell, H. Crabtree, W. D. Noyes, G. V. Wills, S. R. Wilson, A. A. Williamson, H. Antony, G. T. Bisbee, W. F. Braden, R. J. Henritze, H. C. Lukenbill, W. E. H. M. Wood, H. A. Herbert, U.S.N.C., W. E. Sauer and Alex. Wilson.

Per Seydlitz, for Hongkong, from Yokohama, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Taylor and Mr. R. B. McKinnel; from Kobe, Messrs. H. and W. L. Hildburgh, Felix Robles, Miguel Perez, and Richard Bassa; from Nagasaki, Mrs. Yoka Michiaki and Miss Tsuga Yamamoto; from Shanghai, Mrs. F. J. V. Jorge, Mrs. Gonsalves and children, Mr. and Mrs. M. Souza, Mrs. A. R. Souza, Mr. and Mrs. Marangon, Mr. and Mrs. E. Goetz, Mrs. Crane, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Card, Misses Helen O'Brice, Kate O'Brice, Katerina Metzner, and Noronha, Messrs. A. J. de Souza, Kirkp. O'Brice, F. Reiber, Victor Krik, W. G. Allan, H. Spath, Patrik Kelly, R. Gulamal, S. A. Stark, Paul, and Charles Considerant.

Per Preussen, for Hongkong, from Bremen, Mr. J. Phil; from Southampton, Mrs. J. F. Davies, Mrs. E. Hutchison, Misses Weatherston and Isla O'Brien Butler, and Mr. J. D. Murphy; from Genoa, Mr. and Mrs. E. Riva, Messrs. J. M. Beatti, R. Paradies, N. Wissing, and S. Schmaibide; from Colombo, Rev. and Mrs. Glover; from Penang, Mr. E. Lander Watson; from Singapore, Messrs. H. J. M. Ellis, I. u Schangli, Davis, and A. Struch; for Shanghai, from Bremen, Mrs. I. Boyken, Miss E. Segland, and Lieut. Schluditz; from Antwerp, Mrs. M. M. Brugh; from Southampton, Mrs. O'Brien Butler, Mrs. Eaggie, Mr. and Mrs. C. Stevens, Misses D. Miles and M. B. Jones, Messrs. W. Gibbou, A. E. Breterfield, Kelly, W. Shipway and J. Tonkin; from Genoa, Mrs. Nielsen, Mr. and Mrs. Hertzberg, Mr. and Mrs. Bolwig, Mr. and Mrs. Rebbein, Misses E. Buhig and Gerlardonson, Rev. Reichelt, Messrs. von Pettenborn and J. Bergendahl; from Naples, Mr. and Mrs. Faraone; from Colombo, Mr. and Mrs. J. Goldstein, Mr. and Mrs. L. Bonni, Mr. and Mrs. Kogan; from Singapore, Mr. L. Yon herad v. Citters; for Tsingtan, from Genoa, Messrs. A. Fruss and W. Grunlike; for Nagasaki, from Penang, Mrs. Okissan, Mrs. Omite Shirotoni, Mrs. Oh Jesuue, and Mrs. Oh Isuje; for Kobe, from Genoa, Mr.

C. Decker; for Yokohama, from Bremen, Miss C. Silber and Mr. A. Hahn; from Southampton, Mr. and Mrs. Alcott, Miss G. Miles Barker, and Mr. R. Ackland; from Genoa, Miss Tripp, Mr. F. Woas, and Prof. F. Omari; from Port Said, Mr. Richardson; from Colombo, Mr. A. Pope; from Penang, Misses Du kin (2).

## DEPARTED.

Per Korea, for Shanghai, Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Moses, Bishop of Victoria, Mrs. S. Perry, Mrs. M. Seeley, Mrs. S. Green, Mrs. Russel, Mrs. Lawrence, Misses M. Hall, Hutchison, and Hunt, Dr. H. M. Tolfreg, Messrs. T. Lemon, J. W. Bolles, R. McDermid, R. H. Smith, J. M. Ybanez, Santos Martin, F. J. Buchman, C. B. Smith, M. E. Mitchell, and Albert Kopp; for Nagasaki, Mrs. Lockhart; for Kobe, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Spicer; for Yokohama, Dr. and Mrs. Edgar and infant, Master Edgar, Mrs. E. W. Tilden and Master Tilden, Capt. R. M. Dulton, Misses Peterson, Ellis, and D. Ellis; for San Francisco, &c., Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Fanton, Mr. and Mrs. G. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. L. F. Weaver, Mrs. J. P. Martin, Mrs. Barracough, Mrs. J. M. Schmidt, Master Schmidt, Mrs. R. A. Giffin, Mr. and Mrs. Sutherland, Mrs. F. B. Lutz and infant, Drs. W. W. Markae and C. J. Hopkins, Miss Perkins, Messrs. E. A. McCubbin, D. Alba, J. Avelino, C. Alcazar, P. Albaya, O. Aligada, R. Acosta, B. Agana, S. Apostol, J. Arboleda, A. Agnilar, J. Batungbacil, F. Borja, P. Buenos, G. Bacobo, C. Barretto, J. X. Burgos, A. Baltazar, J. Cabrera, M. Carbonell, M. M. Cruz, A. Donato, F. Delgado, J. Espiritu, J. Espinola, A. Favis, V. Fragante, A. Formosa, V. Hernandez, G. Flores, I. P. Gonzaga, S. Gallardo, J. Gonzales, P. Guason, L. Gomez, A. Garcia, L. Hidrosollo, S. Hipolito, M. Hidalgo, H. Hermando, E. Ilustre, T. Illaya, E. Ibalio, M. de Joya, D. Jaranilla, M. Kasilag, F. Llamado, R. Lomibao, F. Larracas, S. Lopez, P. Laygo, C. Lopez, C. Morada, G. Manuel, M. Monduredo, R. Montenegro, R. Munuz, C. Monasterial, V. G. Manado, P. Naccion, D. Natividad, A. Nera, M. Miedao, L. Nava, R. Nakpil, J. Nieva, F. Oliver, R. Ochoa, B. Palmares, J. Patdu, G. Paredes, E. Quirino, E. Quisumbing, E. Ramirez, J. Ramos, G. Ramirez, P. Ruiz, J. Reyna, J. Raymos, M. Roco, I. Rosario, F. Royes, Domingo San Jose, B. Sanga, J. San Victores, P. Serano, A. Sisson, A. Santos, A. Tuason, A. Sevilla, F. Valencia, N. Vilez, V. Varela, E. Villanueva, H. Valderas, J. E. Valdez, M. Veyra, M. Billido, J. Gomez, Thos. Rowlings, R. Gueho, and Dick Wool.

Per Seydlitz, from Hongkong, for Hamburg, Mrs. E. Adler and child, Mr. and Mrs. K. H. H. van Bennekom, Mrs. Bumaun, Mrs. Hansen and daughter, Mrs. C. Tertrum, General Lieut. and Mrs. von Janson, Mrs. R. B. McKinnel, Mrs. Leack, Mr. and Mrs. Joshua Levering, Misses Margarethe, Martha and Louise Levering and Mr. Ernst D. Levering, Mr. and Mrs. Murray, Rev. and Mrs. Müller and child, Mrs. G. F. Poole and child, Rev. and Mrs. W. Robertson and child, Mr. and Mrs. Sapphire and four children, Capt. and Mrs. Schlaikier, Mr. and Mrs. Spearing, Mrs. A. Veenstra and four children, Misses Jessie Esam, Fry, E. Johnson, Minna Korff, and Mentzen, Capt. A. Bruhn, Messrs. Lütke, Treuter, Meyer, Möller, and von Usedom, Lieuts. Credner, Eberius Graeff, Jüst, Lambert, Liebmann, Schäfer, Schröder, Stübel, and Wienholdt, Messrs. B. Berton, W. Bervoets, K. Brammer, P. Brunschweig, Wm. Cardwell, Georges County, Delbourgo, J. W. Fischer, Fitz Roy Lloyd, Wal her Freudenberg, M. Goldenberg, Th. Gottsalk, G. Henry, H. G. Kamp, P. Karnejeff, O. Th. Katz, F. A. Liefrinck, H. M. Lomas, C. J. van Lookeren Campagne, A. Molineus, Moll, Monod de Froidevill, and family, Böhrs, L. J. Roscam Abbing, W. Royaards, Savodoffsky, J. C. Soeters, Valmaugio, Wladislaw Vrobel, M. Wesenfeld, von Wetter, J. P. Wingata, and Dr. Paul Lehmann.

Per Preussen, from Hongkong, for Shanghai, Mrs. Hecken, Mrs. P. J. Souza, Misses Clark, Agnes, A. Marcedo, and E. Sequeira, Messrs. C. C. A. Kirke, A. P. Hubbard, Ch. Platenisiots, H. Kamrosdin, and A. M. Guttercz; for Nagasaki, Mr. H. Bauer; for Yokohama, Messrs. R. B. McKinnel and A. W. Jones.

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